Manitoba Justice
(including Justice Initiatives Fund)

Annual Report
2005 - 2006

Manitoba

2007-04566/

ATTORNEY GENERAL
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

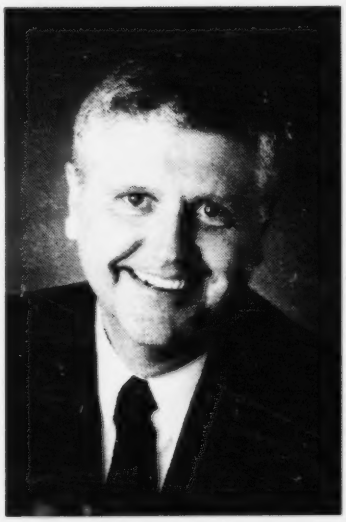
His Honour the Honourable John Harvard, P.C., O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba
Room 234, Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

Honourable Gord Mackintosh
Minister of Justice
Attorney General



Manitoba

Justice
Deputy Minister of Justice
Deputy Attorney General
Room 110, Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

Honourable Gord Mackintosh
Minister of Justice
Attorney General
Room 104, Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Dear Minister:

I am pleased to present the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the period April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006. The following are some highlights of the year.

During 2005/2006 the department has undertaken a number of initiatives to improve public safety. In partnership with the Winnipeg Police Service and Manitoba Public Insurance, a successful suppression program was implemented to target chronic and repeat auto thieves. Victims of domestic violence will benefit from legislative changes that have been implemented to extend protection orders to victims of dating violence and elder abuse. The department has also established a Domestic Violence Intervention Unit to connect social workers with police agencies to take action before potentially volatile family relationships escalate into criminal acts.

To strengthen core justice services in Manitoba, during the past year the department initiated an independent inquiry into the wrongful conviction of James Driskell and implemented recommended improvements to legal aid legislation and governance. The department also implemented a new streamlined Child Support Recalculation Service and proclaimed new legislation to ensure that court orders from other Canadian jurisdictions follow individuals when they move to Manitoba.

The department also made a number of significant gains in addressing Aboriginal justice issues. Historical memorandums of understanding were signed in May 2005 relating to the transfer of the delivery of community corrections to First Nations and Metis people. New provincial court circuits were added in Camperville and Sandy Bay, and negotiations were concluded for the establishment of First Nations policing programs in five more First Nations communities. The department's successful First Nations Justice Strategy was expanded to Opaskwayak Cree Nation during the year. In addition, the department funded a new Metis Justice Strategy in three communities in northern Manitoba.

Manitoba Justice continued to pursue a variety of partnerships to support crime prevention activities across the province, from work on the Manitoba Meth Task Force and the new Winnipeg Drug Treatment Court, to ongoing support for the Lighthouses Program, the Manitoba Strategy on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation, Healthy Child Manitoba, Safe Schools Manitoba, and the SafetyAid Crime Prevention Program for Older Manitobans.

In closing, I wish to thank the staff of this department for demonstrating an ongoing dedication and commitment to their work each and every day. One notable honour for the department in 2005 was that Justice staff were awarded with government-wide service excellence awards in three out of the five available categories – a first for any government department since the award program began in 1999. I also take pride in noting that the Provincial Court Domestic Violence Front End Project was awarded the gold medal for innovative management by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada in August 2005.

These highlights provide a glimpse of the scope and diversity of work undertaken by the department in 2005/2006.

Respectfully submitted,

Ron Perozzo, Q.C
Deputy Minister of Justice
Deputy Attorney General

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Introduction

With headquarters in downtown Winnipeg on historic Broadway, Manitoba Justice is responsible for the administration of civil and criminal justice in Manitoba. Key responsibilities flow from provincial legislation such as *The Department of Justice Act*, *The Correctional Services Act*, *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act* and *The Victims' Bill of Rights*. In addition the department has significant delegated responsibility under federal legislation, as a result of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, which includes most notably the *Criminal Code* and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Manitoba Justice is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of over 100 other provincial statutes[1] relating to civil law, court administration, correctional services, regulatory provisions and other matters for which the province assumes legal responsibility.

Manitoba Justice, a large department with over 3,000 employees, provides a diverse range of services to Manitobans through many regional offices, facilities and operations. Department staff come from a wide variety of backgrounds, including lawyers, correctional officers, managers, administrators, financial officials, law enforcement specialists, information technologists, social workers, teachers, nurses, human resource officers, paralegals, and clerical and support staff.

Report Structure

The *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice is organized in accordance with the department's appropriation structure. An appropriation is an amount of money voted by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba to provide for operation of a program during a fiscal year (April 1 through March 31). The total appropriation for Manitoba Justice (known as the main-appropriation) is broken down into sub-appropriations for the specific divisions, branches and areas of the department.

The activities of every branch or section are outlined in this report. It includes information at the main and sub-appropriation levels for the department's objectives, actual results achieved, financial performance and major variances. It also provides a five-year historical table giving the departmental expenditures and staffing. Expenditure and revenue variances are explained. Reports and financial information are also provided for affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, some of which issue their own annual reports.

The report also includes information on the department's capital investments and projects supported by the Justice Initiatives Fund. Separate sections summarize the department's performance reporting and sustainable development activities.

To maintain consistency among government-wide reporting documents, all dollar amounts contained in the financial tables are expressed to the nearest hundred dollars. For example, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars is shown as 35.1 $(000s). Staffing resources are reported in the form of full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Vision and Mission

The vision of Manitoba Justice is a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, effective, trusted and understood.

Our mission is to promote a safe, just, and peaceful society by:

- providing a fair and effective prosecution service
- managing offenders in an environment that promotes public safety and rehabilitation
- providing mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters
- providing legal advice and services to government
- providing programs which assist in protecting and enforcing individual and collective rights
- providing support and assistance to victims of crime
- promoting effective policing and crime prevention initiatives in our communities

[1] See Appendix I for a complete list of acts administered by the Minister of Justice.

We seek to carry out this mission on the basis of the following guiding principles that are critical to the functioning of our democratic society:

- We recognize that in the exercise of our authority we at all times act in trust for the public.
- We accept that our system of justice is based on the rule of law and a respect for the rights of individuals as well as the rights of the community as a whole.
- We seek to promote an open and accessible system of justice that treats all persons fairly and with respect.
- We recognize the diversity in our society and the need to be responsive to that diversity, especially in regards to Aboriginal persons.
- We value communication, co-operation and interdependence and recognize the need to involve government and non-government partners in the development of integrated approaches to the administration of justice in Manitoba and throughout Canada.
- We respect and value the role the public can play in the delivery of justice and in the shaping of our institutions and programs.
- We believe in promoting the individual's responsibility to the larger community.
- We support the development of preventive approaches to problems and the prompt and just resolution of conflicts.

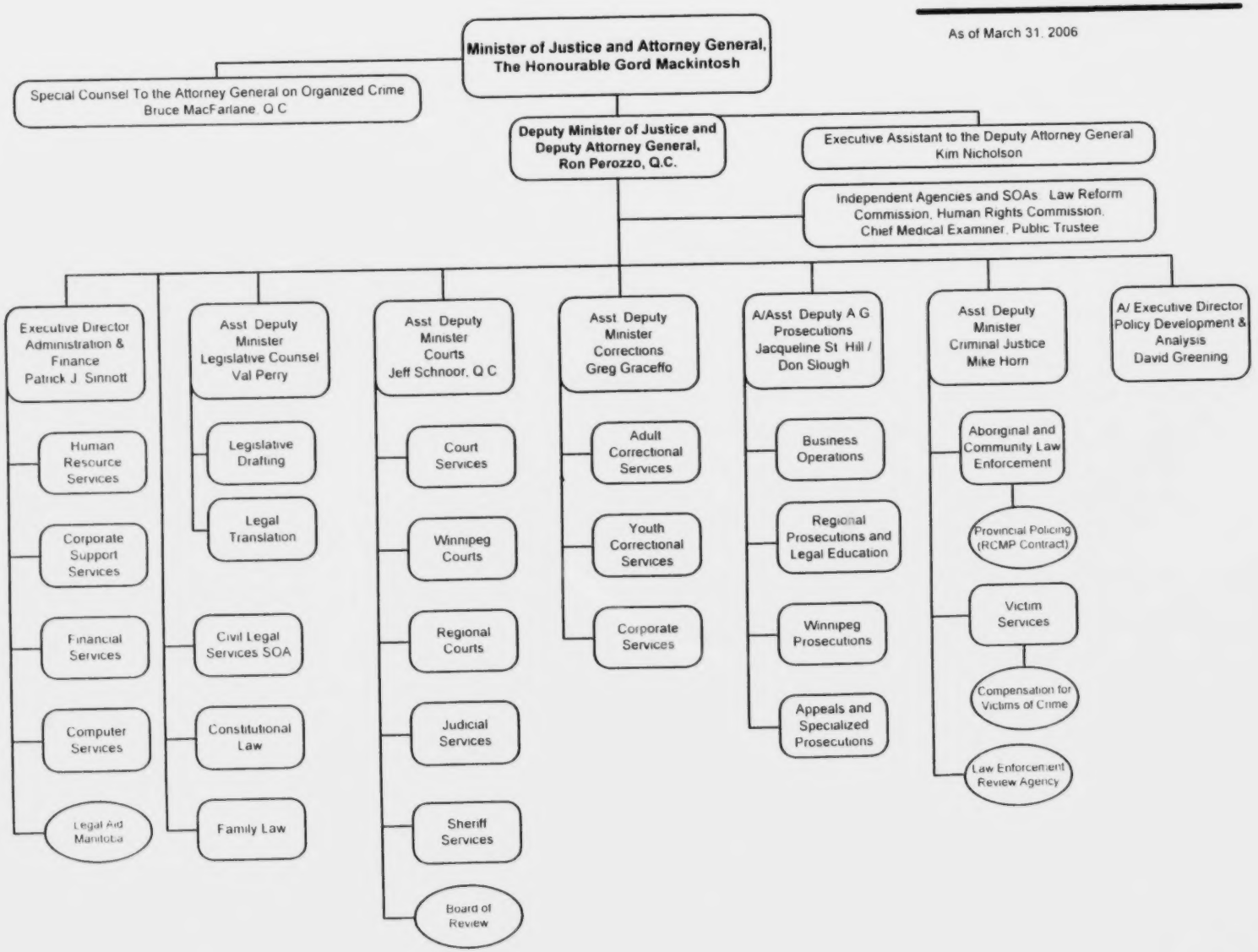
The department's strength comes from its employees. We are committed to building a department that promotes a respectful work environment and that recognizes employees' commitment, performance and achievements. We value personal integrity, leadership, responsibility, participation and teamwork. We encourage outstanding client and community service, initiative and innovation.

To fulfil its role and mission, Manitoba Justice is organized administratively into the following six divisions: Administration and Finance, Legislative Counsel, Courts, Corrections, Prosecutions and Criminal Justice. Finances are, however, voted under six main appropriations: administration and finance (04-1), criminal justice (04-2), civil justice (04-3), corrections (04-4), courts (04-5) and costs related to capital assets (04-6).

As illustrated on the organization chart, each operating division is led by an assistant deputy minister (ADM) or equivalent. The departmental structure includes a number of branches, offices, arm's length bodies and special operating agencies (SOA). Special operating agencies are service operations within departments granted more direct responsibility for results and increased management flexibility in order to encourage initiative and improve service delivery.

Manitoba Department of Justice Organization Chart

As of March 31, 2006


Minister of Justice and Attorney General, The Honourable Gord Mackintosh
Special Counsel To the Attorney General on Organized Crime Bruce MacFarlane, Q C
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General, Ron Perozzo, Q.C.
Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General Kim Nicholson
Independent Agencies and SOAs Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commission, Chief Medical Examiner, Public Trustee
Executive Director Administration & Finance Patrick J Sinnott
Human Resource Services
Corporate Support Services
Financial Services
Computer Services
Legal Aid Manitoba
Asst Deputy Minister Legislative Counsel Val Perry
Legislative Drafting
Legal Translation
Civil Legal Services SOA
Constitutional Law
Family Law
Asst Deputy Minister Courts Jeff Schnoor, Q C
Court Services
Winnipeg Courts
Regional Courts
Judicial Services
Sheriff Services
Board of Review
Asst Deputy Minister Corrections Greg Graceffo
Adult Correctional Services
Youth Correctional Services
Corporate Services
A/Asst Deputy A G Prosecutions Jacqueline St Hill / Don Slough
Business Operations
Regional Prosecutions and Legal Education
Winnipeg Prosecutions
Appeals and Specialized Prosecutions
Asst Deputy Minister Criminal Justice Mike Horn
Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
Provincial Policing (RCMP Contract)
Victim Services
Compensation for Victims of Crime
Law Enforcement Review Agency
A/ Executive Director Policy Development & Analysis David Greening

Administration and Finance

The administration and finance appropriation (04-1) includes the department's executive and administrative support activities. It consists of two major components: executive administration and operational administration.

Executive administration is comp ed of three sub-appropriations identified as minister's salary, executive support and policy development and analysis. These areas provide leadership and direction to the department's operational divisions.

The operational administration component forms the Administration and Finance Division of Manitoba Justice. The division is responsible for the department's administrative support and fiscal planning and control functions. It also provides financial and human resource services, facilities management, procurement, fleet vehicles, parking, records management and the development and maintenance of computer systems.

Executive Administration Component

Minister's Salary

The funds voted for minister's salary provide for additional compensation to the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) appointed to Executive Council (Cabinet) as the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General for Manitoba. The attorney general's role is that of chief law officer for the province and the official legal advisor to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and members of Cabinet. The responsibilities stemming from this role are unlike those of any other Cabinet member.

As minister of justice, the minister represents the interests and perspectives of Manitoba Justice at Cabinet, while simultaneously representing the interests and perspectives of Cabinet to the department and the department's communities of interest.

As attorney general, the minister is the chief law officer of Manitoba. The minister plays a special role in advising Cabinet to ensure the rule of law is maintained and that cabinet actions are consistent with the law and the *Constitution Act, 1867.*

1 (a) Minister's Salary

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	29.4	1.00	29.4	0.0	

Executive Support

Executive support includes the staff and operation of the offices of the minister and deputy minister who provide management direction and leadership to the department. Activities include advising the minister on policies and emerging issues affecting the department; developing departmental policy; managing departmental activities and projects; and providing administrative services.

The Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General is the administrative head of the department, responsible for managing the day-to-day operations. As the senior public servant in the department, the deputy minister works with a team of assistant deputy ministers and executive directors. The team, in turn, draws on the extensive accumulated knowledge of departmental personnel.

The deputy attorney general is the deputy chief law officer for the province, following the attorney general as chief law officer. The deputy attorney general, for example, can prefer an indictment under the *Criminal Code* directly in the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba's superior trial court. There are also other discretionary prosecutorial powers given in law that the deputy attorney general may use.

During 2005/2006, the former deputy attorney general took on an assignment as special counsel on organized crime. The role of the special counsel is to advise the minister on effective strategies to counter organized crime in Manitoba.

1 (b) Executive Support

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	727.7	9.00	711.9	15.8	
Total Other Expenditures	204.5		132.4	72.1	1

Explanation:

1. *Variance is mainly due to operating costs for the special counsel on organized crime.*

Policy Development and Analysis

The mandate of the Policy Development and Analysis Branch is to:

- provide justice policy advice, develop legislation and help develop programs that advance departmental objectives
- coordinate issues having cross-divisional, cross-government or intergovernmental implications
- research and document provincial positions on needed changes to the *Criminal Code*
- provide program and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee and the sex offender website
- act as the department's primary resource for research into issues that affect the justice system

To fulfill this mandate, the branch:

- conducts research and develops justice policy options
- co-ordinates preparation of briefing material for the minister and deputy minister and helps prepare for federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) meetings
- acts as the departmental liaison to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), analyzes CCJS reports and represents the department at federal-provincial-territorial meetings of the National Justice Statistics Initiative Liaison Officers Committee
- provides research, analytical and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee
- represents the department at FPT meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials and leads and participates in other FPT committees and working groups
- assists in developing Manitoba's resolutions for the Criminal Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada
- examines and comments on federal criminal law initiatives
- leads and participates in development and implementation of legislation

The following are examples of some of the special projects in which the branch participated during 2005/2006:

- played a leading role in developing and co-ordinating the implementation of *The Highway Traffic Amendment Act* which provided for increased consequences for *Highway Traffic Act* offences resulting in death and increased sanctions for driving impaired with a child passenger
- played a leading role in developing legislation, including *The Highway Traffic Amendment Act (Countermeasures Against Impaired Drivers and Other Offenders)* and *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Amendment Act*

- participated in a variety of national working groups and consultations on changes to criminal law and on collection of justice data, including the FPT Ad Hoc Working Group on Firearms and the FPT Working Group on Conditional Sentencing Reform
- assisted the Canadian Council of Motor Transport administrators to develop a draft amendment to the federal government's drug impaired driving legislation
- played a leading role in co-ordinating and developing the agenda for the September 2005 meeting of Western Attorneys General
- participated with other departments and agencies on a task force to develop and implement a strategy to restrict supply and reduce demand for crystal meth in Manitoba
- analyzed and prepared briefing material for the department on the reports released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics between April 1, 2005 and March 31, 2006

1 (c) Policy Development and Analysis

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	361.7	5.00	422.5	(60.8)	
Total Other Expenditures	96.3		98.7	(2.4)	

Operational Administration Component

The Administration and Finance Division of Manitoba Justice is responsible for the department's operational administration. The division is led by an executive director responsible for three branches: financial and administrative services, human resource services and computer services. The executive director of the division also exercises a governance role and oversees grant funding provided to Legal Aid Manitoba, which functions as an independent Crown corporation.

Although not the largest division, it does provide many services that have a significant overall impact on the daily operations of the department.

Financial and Administrative Services

The Financial and Administrative Services Branch is comprised of three main groups: financial services, administration services and corporate services.

The financial services group ensures that all department funds and revenue generated by departmental programs are completely accounted for. It also ensures that all expenditures are properly authorized and conform with government policies and generally accepted accounting principles. It assembles and co-ordinates the department's budget, processes all accounts payable, and monitors, evaluates and reports expenditures to senior management.

The administrative services group oversees the department's administrative operations and reporting. Responsibilities include annual sustainable development procurement action planning and reporting, procurement in general, leases for space and equipment, physical asset inventories, accommodations and capital project requests, security, insurance, accommodation cost recoveries, workplace safety and health, and related staff training.

The corporate services group co-ordinates freedom of information access requests and compliance with *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) and *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA). It also provides leadership to a number of special cross-divisional projects such as sustainability indicators reporting, performance reporting, and workload indicator development and reporting. Corporate services also manages records and maintains the Manitoba Justice Internet website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

1 (d) Financial and Administrative Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,102.9	20.00	1,173.6	(70.7)	
Total Other Expenditures	412.9		337.8	75.1	1

Explanation:

1. *Variance is due to furniture purchases, computer equipment and other costs associated with the branch's office relocation, higher records storage costs, higher professional fees, payroll processing charges, and publications for the Attorney General's Library (an internal library for legal staff in the department).*

Human Resource Services

The Human Resource Services Branch provides a comprehensive human resources management service to all divisions and branches of Manitoba Justice, including its special operating agencies. Major responsibilities include recruitment, selection and retention of employees, job classification and organizational reviews, employee and labour relations, contract and policy interpretation, staff training and development, human resource planning, career counselling, supportive employment as well as consultation on a wide variety of human resource initiatives and issues. The branch recruits employees and classifies jobs under delegated authority from the Civil Service Commission (CSC) and the Labour Relations Division of Treasury Board Secretariat.

The branch manages payroll and employee benefit records. It supports initiatives to improve employee performance, opportunities for career advancement, leadership development, employment equity/diversity, employee recognition, wellness, and civil service renewal. The branch is also responsible for the coordination of French Language Services. It also assists in the collective bargaining process with the Manitoba Government and General Employees Union (MGEU), the Corrections Component of the MGEU, the Manitoba Association of Crown Attorneys (MACA) and the Legal Aid Lawyers Association (LALA).

Human Resource Services co-ordinates and supports employment equity initiatives, including cultural training initiatives, internship programs, Aboriginal outreach and activities for target group employees (women, Aboriginal persons, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities). Efforts to improve the representation of target group members within Manitoba Justice have continued during the year with preferred and designated recruitment competitions. The branch also provides support and training in areas such as respectful workplace, employee orientation and job competencies development.

In 2005/2006, the branch handled 120 competitions and completed 92 job classification reviews. Branch staff were also involved in 90 formal grievances, arbitrations, appeals and approximately 25 employee/labour relations issues, investigations and mediations. Moreover, 336 staff from across the department, including management, attended training courses offered by the government's Organization and Staff Development (OSD) agency. Many staff also participated in internal training at divisional levels, including suicide intervention, Aboriginal awareness, coaching for competency, managing performance, CPR and first aid.

1 (e) Human Resource Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,102.9	19.50	1,123.5	(20.6)	
Total Other Expenditures	178.9		160.9	18.0	

Computer Services

The Computer Services (Information Systems) Branch develops, implements and maintains automated systems for a variety of departmental services. This work allows the department to deliver services as effectively and as efficiently as possible. The branch is continually challenged with competing needs for supporting installed systems, participating in corporate initiatives and progressing with new system development.

The department's long-term strategy for developing justice computer systems is referred to as the co-operative justice initiative. This strategy develops independent system modules to meet critical operational needs, while maintaining a technological framework that allows for an easy flow of data between them and promotes future integration and sharing of functionality. This approach is seen as the most effective and fiscally responsible method of applying systems and technology solutions to a number of separate but cooperative entities that must work effectively together without compromising their independence from each other. Significant efforts have been made to ensure that all technology components support the program areas' immediate requirements and are consistent with the department's long-term strategies.

The co-operative justice project continued to be the major focus of the Computer Services Branch in 2005/2006. This initiative will ultimately enable the provincial criminal court system (CCAIN), the prosecutions and victim services system (PRISM), and the corrections offender management system (COMS) to exchange information and significantly enhance the processes requiring inter-divisional co-operation. It will also enable the electronic exchange of information with external partners and agencies such as the Winnipeg Police Service, Brandon Police Service and the RCMP.

During the year staff received specialized training in order to develop web-enabled systems, that is, systems that can be accessed through the use of a standard internet web browser. As a result, a number of the department's existing applications, such as CCAIN and Court Registry, were upgraded to incorporate web-based technology in 2005/2006. The processes associated with bail were also reviewed and streamlined. Plans were then commenced to re-design departmental information systems to support these new processes. PRISM was also enhanced during the year to provide improved tracking of the disclosure of evidence from Prosecutions Division to defence counsel.

Later sections of the report will provide additional detail on information system initiatives being undertaken in the divisions.

1 (f) Computer Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,715.4	16.00	1,975.8	(260.4)	1
Total Other Expenditures	645.0		669.9	(24.9)	
Recoverable from Part B – Capital	(708.5)		(875.7)	167.2	2

Explanations:

1. *Variance is mainly due to a migration in staffing allocations from capital development (Part B - Capital) to operational support of systems, for the maintenance of completed modules of the co-operative justice project.*
2. *The lower recovery of salaries is a result of explanation 1 above.*

Criminal Justice

The criminal justice appropriation (04-2) finances two divisions within Manitoba Justice: the Criminal Justice *Division and the Manitoba Prosecutions* Service. The appropriation also funds the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Administration

Administration provides executive direction and support to the Criminal Justice Division. This does not, however, include the Manitoba Prosecutions Service or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

2 (a) Administration

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	210.5	3.00	242.0	(31.5)	
Total Other Expenditures	31.0		32.3	(1.3)	

Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Led by an assistant deputy attorney general, the Manitoba Prosecutions Service has 100.5 legal staff positions (FTEs) and 60.8 professional/administrative support staff positions. The division is responsible for the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba. These offences include provincial statutes, *Criminal Code* and some federal charges, as well as prosecutions under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Crown attorneys also review police reports and advise police on charges and procedures. Crown attorneys provide lectures and seminars to the police and the general public on justice issues. Each year, the division hires five articling students and provides excellent training in criminal litigation throughout their term.

The division is organized into four branches.

Winnipeg Prosecutions

Thirty Crown attorneys in Winnipeg work in the General Trial Unit. The General Trial Unit prosecutes all preliminary hearings and trials in Winnipeg which are not the responsibility of one of the specialized units, or are not resolved during the intake process through referral to a community justice program, guilty plea or other alternative program.

Regional Prosecutions and Legal Education

Regional Prosecutions offices are based in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas, and Thompson. Regional Crown attorneys prosecute all adult and youth offences arising in regional court locations. In conjunction with lawyers from Winnipeg, prosecutions are conducted in over 60 other communities throughout Manitoba.

The branch also provides a division-wide continuing legal education program to ensure all Crown attorneys receive updated education to enable them to fulfil their roles as prosecutors.

Specialized Prosecutions and Appeals

This branch comprises Crown attorneys who are working in a number of units, including: General Counsel; Domestic Violence, which prosecutes cases of spousal and elder abuse and child exploitation; Commercial Crime; Provincial Statute; and the Review Board, which reviews and monitors the status of not criminally responsible (NCR) accused. The branch also includes the Criminal Organization and High Risk Offender Unit

(COHROU), which consists of both the Gang Unit and the High Risk Offender Unit. The branch also reviews referrals of files for consideration of appeal and represents the Crown at appeal hearings in the Manitoba Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada.

Business Operations

The Business Operations Branch manages the division's finances, facilities, the Central File Registry, technology and general administration. Strategic and policy advice is also provided to the assistant deputy attorney general on issues affecting the division.

The number of files (including charges laid and requests for Crown opinions) opened in Prosecutions over the past five years is as follows:

- 42,164 in 2001
- 43,206 in 2002
- 46,016 in 2003
- 40,362 in 2004
- 39,536 in 2005 [2]

During 2005/2006, the Prosecutions Division continued its ongoing participation in and support for the Provincial Court Domestic Violence Front End Project. The new and expanded "front-end" system enables pre-trial coordinators to conduct pre-plea processing of accused persons prior to arraignment before a judge. The division also commenced implementation of a case management system during the year. This system ensures that all files within the general adult prosecutions area are assigned to a single Crown attorney for the life of the file. The initial focus has been on custody files being assigned once the issue of bail has been decided, but will ultimately see all files assigned to specific Crown attorneys. In addition, the division initiated a streamlining project relating to administrative staff duties with the goal of identifying workflow and process efficiencies across the division. Prosecutions' Information and Statistical Management System (PRISM) was also enhanced during the year to provide improved tracking of the disclosure of evidence from Prosecutions Division to defence counsel.

2 (b) Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	13,099.4	165.30	13,228.3	(128.9)	
Total Other Expenditures	3,216.6		2,712.4	504.2	1
Total Witness Programs & Grants	778.0		1,063.8	(285.8)	2

Explanations:

1. *Variance is mainly due to the transfer of disclosure system developme costs from capital development (Part B – Capital) to the operations budget, a Law Society of Manitoba member fee increase, costs of reviewing wrongful conviction cases, streamlining project costs, upgrades to computer equipment and increased staff air travel.*
2. *Variance is due to the lack of need for forensic audit fees in two fraud cases, one due to a settlement and the other due to a delay.*

[2] While the Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 39,536 files in 2005, the Provincial Court processed 78,278 new adult and youth charges in 2005/2006. The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*), municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently reports file statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

Provincial Policing

This sub-appropriation funds the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for providing provincial policing in Manitoba under the authority of *The Provincial Police Act*. RCMP services are provided under contract through the federal/provincial *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA). The RCMP also provides police service to the majority of the province's larger municipalities under municipal policing agreements negotiated directly between the municipalities and the federal government. Through 84 rural and 23 municipal detachments across the province, the RCMP enforces federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws and administers crime prevention programs in rural municipalities, cities, towns, villages, First Nations communities and local government districts that do not provide their own police service.

This sub-appropriation also provides funding for First Nations policing in Manitoba. Currently, eight of the 62 First Nations communities in Manitoba have First Nations policing agreements. The Dakota Ojibway Police Service (DOPS), an Aboriginal police service established under a federal-provincial agreement, polices five First Nations communities: Birdtail Sioux, Canupawakpa, Sioux Valley, Sandy Bay and Roseau River. Canada and Manitoba share costs for the agreement through an established sharing formula: 52 per cent from Canada and 48 per cent from Manitoba. The RCMP - under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS) - also polices the First Nations communities of Swan Lake, Waywayseecappo, Opaskwayak and Chemawawin under the same cost sharing formula. A significant achievement during 2005/2006 was the conclusion of negotiations for the establishment of First Nations policing programs in five more First Nations communities: Nisichawaysihk, Peguis, Berens River, Poplar River and Bloodvein.

This sub-appropriation also provides funding for DNA testing, the Manitoba Integrated Organized Crime Task Force, as well as funding support for some municipal police services.

2 (c) Provincial Policing

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	76,412.7		77,703.5	(1,290.8)	
Recoverable from Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI)	(709.2)		(2,000.0)	1,290.8	

Explanations:

1. *Variance is mainly due to lower than anticipated start-up costs for three communities converting from PPSA to FNCPS for policing services, and an inability to fill vacant policing positions due to an overall shortage of cadets.*
2. *The department's actual recovery from the allocated $2.0 million REDI grant was equivalent to the portion of the total amount actually spent by the department in 2005/2006.*

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

The Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement Branch (formerly referenced as public safety) coordinates law enforcement objectives and priorities of the department with the RCMP, municipal and Aboriginal police services in Manitoba. The branch negotiates and implements all policing agreements within Manitoba on behalf of the province, and represents the department in law enforcement forums at national and international levels. The branch also co-ordinates issues related to high risk witness management.

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement is responsible for administration of *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*. The branch's registrar licenses all security guard and private investigation companies, as well as security guards and private investigators in accordance with the act. During 2005/2006, there were 81 private investigator/security guard companies licensed that employed 2,000 employees. The registrar also manages the appointment of approximately 1,200 special constables under *The Provincial Police Act*.

The branch is responsible for coordinating the allocation of federal Canadian Police College courses amongst Manitoba's police services and assists smaller municipal police departments in gaining access to accredited police training institutions.

The branch also includes a special unit that investigates complaints and conducts inspections under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act*. These acts target properties that affect the safety and security of neighbourhoods in various ways, including fortifications that prevent access or escape, habitual use for prostitution, production, sale and/or use of drugs, abuse of intoxicants, child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse, the storage of illegal weapons and explosives, or selling liquor without a licence. The Public Safety Investigations (PSI) Unit has a manager/investigator, three investigators and a registrar. The unit investigates complaints and applies for community safety orders under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*, where appropriate. It also conducts inspections and serves removal or closure orders under *The Fortified Buildings Act*.

In 2005/2006, the PSI received 386 complaints under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. Following investigation, it closed 57 drug, prostitution and solvent operations involving 87 separate complaints. One complaint was referred to another agency, 91 complaints were closed due to insufficient evidence and 121 complaints remained under investigation. Moreover, four owners removed fortifications from their properties following inspections conducted under *The Fortified Buildings Act*.

2 (d) Public Safety (Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement)

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	913.1	17.00	1,111.3	(198.2)	1
Total Other Expenditures	441.6		514.4	(72.8)	
Total Programs	118.9		319.3	(200.4)	2

Explanations:

1. *Variance is mainly due to partial year vacancies in the director, program manager and investigator positions.*
2. *Variance is due to the early removal of two witnesses from the province's high risk witness program, in addition to the transfer of a number of witnesses directly to the equivalent federal program.*

Victim Services

The Victim Services Branch includes the following programs and units: Victim Services (Direct Service Delivery); Domestic Violence Intervention Unit; Victims First Cellular Phone Program; Victim/Witness Assistance; Victims' Assistance Fund; and Compensation for Victims of Crime.

Victim Services (Direct Service Delivery)

The direct service delivery arm of the Victim Services Branch provides a wide range of services to clients throughout Manitoba, including child and domestic violence victims and victims of the most serious crimes, as outlined under *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR). Because of the volume of cases in Winnipeg, specialty Child Victim Support, Domestic Violence and Victims' Rights Units have been created. Crime victim services workers (CVSW) advise crime victims of their options, rights and responsibilities, after a charge has been laid. The workers' duties include:

- providing information and assistance to victims of crime about the incident, their eligibility for VBR registration, victim impact statements, compensation, and other victim assistance programs and support services
- ensuring accurate information is provided to victims
- explaining the criminal justice process and providing short-term counselling
- identifying and assessing high risk cases and promoting victim safety
- working with criminal justice professionals in other areas to coordinate victim access to the criminal justice system
- assessing victims and providing recommendations to the Crown attorney
- providing court support and help to the victim in understanding legal decisions

The Winnipeg office has a director, a manager of the Domestic Violence Unit, a manager of the regional units, a policy analyst and four administrative support staff. In addition there are two CVSWs in the Victims' Rights Unit, seven in the Domestic Violence Unit and two in the Child Victim Support Unit.

Regional CVSWs provide support services for child victims, domestic violence victims and victims' rights support services to a range of victims. There are 14 CVSWs located in the regions: two workers in Selkirk, three in Thompson, two in Brandon, two in The Pas and one in each of communities of Lac du Bonnet, Portage la Prairie, Morris and Dauphin. A co-ordinator for the Child Victim Support Unit is located in Selkirk. There is also one administrative support staff in the Thompson region. To contact the appropriate CVSW in their area, victims may call toll free at 1-866-484-2846.

In 2005/2006 the total number of victims served was 4,889. Of those served, 991 were child victims, 3,354 were victims of domestic violence, and 464 were victims of those serious crimes covered by *The Victims' Bill of Rights*. There were an additional 80 victims assisted as a result of special requests made by the Manitoba Prosecutions Service.

Domestic Violence Intervention Unit

The Domestic Violence Intervention Unit (DVIU) assists individuals and their families to increase their safety by providing meaningful and appropriate information, support, advocacy and referral when there has been a domestic violence-related call for service to police that did not result in charges or arrests. The DVIU was established in March 2006 and is managed by the Victim Services Branch. The program has one coordinator, two social workers and an administrative assistant. In the first month of service, the unit reviewed and responded to approximately 800 files.

Victims First Cellular Phone Program

A provincial co-ordinator, in cooperation with 24 social service agencies throughout the province, manages the Victims First Cellular Phone Program. It provides cell phones on a short-term basis to victims of domestic violence and stalking who are at very high risk of violence. Sixty-two high-risk victims of domestic violence accessed the program during 2005/2006.

Victim/Witness Assistance

This program provides support services to victims and witnesses of crime who are subpoenaed to appear in either the Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench.

In 2005/2006, 4,491 victims/witnesses received a variety of services, including:

- written correspondence with the Crown attorney about specific case concerns
- assistance with filling out a victim impact statement
- information about the submission of a victim impact statement
- court orientations
- court accompaniments
- court cancellation notifications
- reimbursement of expense claims

Independent lawyers were also paid through the program to represent the interests of sexual assault victims in five separate cases where the defence applied to the court for access to the victim's counselling and/or other records.

The Victim/Witness Assistance Program is staffed by a coordinator and two victim/witness workers in Winnipeg.

Victims' Assistance Fund (VAF)

The Victims' Assistance Fund (VAF) was created in 1986 for the purpose of promoting and delivering services to victims. Since the proclamation of *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR) in 2001, Manitoba Justice has continued to provide support services to victims of crime through grants to police-based and community-based programs.

Funds are generated from provincial and federal surcharges applied to fines or sentences set by the courts. In 2005/2006, the department provided $190,000 from the Victims' Assistance Fund to police services and other agencies providing services to victims. Police-based programs that received grants in 2005/2006 included Brandon Police Victim Services and Pembina Valley Victim Services. Community-based programs that received grants included the Manitoba Organization of Victim Advocates, the Mennonite Central Committee (Victim Companion Program), Age and Opportunity, Inc. (Older Victim Services) and Mother of Red Nations.

A research initiative of Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse (RESOLVE) was also supported by the department in 2005/2006. RESOLVE was established at the University of Manitoba in 1992. It is a collaborative endeavour of the three Manitoba universities and a range of public and voluntary sector organizations. While based in Manitoba, it is a regional centre eager to work collaboratively with researchers and agencies in Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Manitoba Justice provided VAF funding for an evaluation and longitudinal study of the Winnipeg Family Violence Court.

2 (e) Victim Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	2,270.8	41.50	2,350.5	(79.7)	
Total Other Expenditures	496.3		511.8	(15.5)	
Grants	167.4		190.0	(22.6)	

Compensation for Victims of Crime

Under the authority of *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR), the Compensation for Victims of Crime Program provides compensation for personal injury or death resulting from certain crimes occurring within Manitoba.

A claim may be filed by a person who is an innocent victim of a criminal incident or a surviving dependant of a person killed as a result of a crime. Compensation can include income replacement, funeral expenses, training and rehabilitation expenses, medical/dental costs and grief counselling for survivors of homicide victims.

The program reports to the director of Victim Services and is staffed with a manager, a case manager, a financial clerk and an intake worker. In 2005/2006, the program processed 751 applications for compensation. It also provided services to approximately 220 long-term pension and wage loss claimants. Total compensation costs for the 2005/2006 fiscal year were $3.2 million.

2 (f) Compensation for Victims of Crime

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	3,156.3		3,045.2	111.1	
Total Reduction in Actuarial Liability	2,081.2		(100.0)	2,181.2	1

Explanation:

1. *Variance is due to a change in accounting practice. A decrease to the rate of discounting future payments for pension and compensation claims (from 7 per cent to 5.5 per cent) has increased the liability for future payments from $17.3 million to $19.4 million.*

Law Enforcement Review Agency

The Law Enforcement Review Agency (LERA) is an independent, non-police agency established under *The Law Enforcement Review Act* to investigate public complaints of abuse of authority by municipal and local police.

A registrar and three investigators assist the commissioner in handling all complaints about municipal and local police performance that arise in the execution of police duties. LERA does not investigate criminal matters. Such matters are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

The act provides several ways to resolve complaints: informal resolution (mediation); admission of disciplinary default by the respondent police officer; or where evidence exists, referral to a Provincial Court judge for public hearing and resolution.

The office investigated 413 complaints during 2005/2006, as compared to 361 in 2004/2005. More information on LERA is available in the agency's annual report, published in English and French, on LERA's website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/lera.

2 (g) Law Enforcement Review Agency

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	317.4	4.00	265.3	52.1	1
Total Other Expenditures	81.4		60.9	20.5	1

Explanation:

1. *Variance is mainly due to the internal assignment of an additional investigator to address increased workload. The budget was also exceeded for computer (desktop) costs, printing, advertising and web site maintenance, due in part to the additional investigator.*

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) investigates all violent, unexplained, unexpected and suspicious deaths in Manitoba, under the authority of *The Fatality Inquiries Act* (FIA). The office also investigates the deaths of all children and residents of personal care homes and developmental centres. It also attempts to identify situations of risk. If the deceased child or his/her parent or guardian was in receipt of services from a Child and Family Services agency within one year of the death, the office reviews the actions of the agency involved and prepares a written report to the Minister of Manitoba Family Services and Housing. The office also handles all reports of unclaimed bodies in Manitoba under *The Anatomy Act*. Under the FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest is to make recommendations that will improve the safety and benefit of others by preventing similar deaths. When an inquest is not called, the chief medical examiner may make recommendations to the minister, government departments or agencies and others about precautions or measures to prevent a similar death.

The Minister of Justice, upon the recommendation of the chief medical examiner, appoints Manitoba physicians as medical examiners. They have authority under the FIA to authorize autopsies and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 50 medical examiners in Manitoba, 22 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The OCME has a staff of 14, including six full-time death investigators and two special investigators. During 2005/2006, the office investigated and certified 1,554 deaths, conducted 4,175 inquiries, ordered 1,073 autopsies and called eight inquests. It opened 53 new cases and prepared 28 comprehensive reports, including cases from previous years, for the Minister of Manitoba Family Services and Housing concerning services received by deceased children and/or their parents/guardians. The office handled 47 reports of unclaimed bodies. Approximately 3,500 requests for information are received annually.

More information on the OCME is available in annual reports prepared by the office. One is a statistical report on deaths where action was taken under the FIA and the other is a report on deaths occurring while in custody and deaths of involuntary residents of psychiatric facilities and of residents of developmental centres. To obtain a copy of a report, please call the general office at 204-945-2088 or toll free at 1-800-282-8069.

2 (h) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	841.8	14.00	822.1	19.7	
Total Other Expenditures	1,790.8		1,806.3	(15.5)	
Flin Flon Smelter Inquest	128.4		323.2	(194.8)	1

Explanation:
1. *Variance is due to a delay in resumption of the inquest pending a Court of Appeal decision on a motion relating to access to records and files.*

Driskell Inquiry

A new sub-appropriation was added to the department in 2005/2006 to provide for expenditures related to the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Aspects of the Trial and Conviction of James Driskell (also known as the Driskell Inquiry).

On December 15, 2005, the Honourable Patrick LeSage, Q.C., former Chief Justice of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, was appointed as commissioner to conduct an independent public inquiry into the initial police investigation and subsequent prosecution and conviction of James Driskell for the murder of Perry Dean Harder.

The commissioner was appointed to do the following:

- inquire into the conduct of Crown counsel who conducted and managed the trial of James Driskell and the subsequent appeal and departmental reviews of his conviction, and consider whether that conduct fell below the professional and ethical standards expected of lawyers and agents of the Attorney General conducting prosecutions at the time
- inquire into whether the Winnipeg Police Service failed to disclose material information to the Crown before, during or after James Driskell's trial and, if so, consider whether the non-disclosure contributed to a likely miscarriage of justice in the prosecution against him
- give advice about whether the conduct of Crown counsel or members of the Winnipeg Police Service should be referred to the Law Society of Manitoba, or to the Law Enforcement Review Agency or to an appropriate independent police service, for review and possible investigation by those bodies
- consider the role of the RCMP Laboratory in the prosecution of James Driskell, and review any systemic issues that may arise out of its role
- give advice about whether any aspect of this case should be further studied, reviewed or investigated and by whom, and make systemic recommendations arising out of the facts of the case which the commissioner considers appropriate
- consider whether and in what way a determination or declaration of wrongful conviction can be made in cases like this, where
  - the Minister of Justice for Canada directs a new trial under section 696.3(3)(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code*, and
  - after a review of the evidence, Crown counsel directs a stay of proceedings under section 579 of the *Criminal Code*

As of March 31, 2006, the commissioner and primary commission counsel were appointed and an inquiry office was established. Counsel was appointed for James Driskell, as well as current and former Justice employees involved in this matter. Disclosure material was copied and distributed, and a hearing schedule was set. An informational website on the work of the commission was also launched at www.driskellinquiry.ca.

2 (i) Driskell Inquiry

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	277.6		0.0	277.6	1

Explanation:
1. The Driskell Inquiry was called on March 3, 2005 after finalization of the 2005/2006 Estimates of Expenditure.

Justice Initiatives Fund – Criminal Justice

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures from Criminal Justice Division and Manitoba Prosecutions Service programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on this fund.

2 (j) Justice Initiatives Fund

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Allocation 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Children Online Protection Initiative	18.0		18.0		
Crime Prevention	60.0		54.7	5.3	
First Nations Policing Policy – MKO Regional Consultation	64.3		64.3		
Healthy Child Manitoba	15.0		15.0		
Lighthouses	596.8		602.4	(5.6)	
Federation of Law Societies – National Criminal Law Program (Conference)	23.1		28.0	(4.9)	
Avoiding Wrongful Convictions (International Conference)	25.0		25.0		
SafetyAid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans	150.0		150.0		
Total	**952.2**		**957.4**	**(5.2)**	

Civil Justice

The civil justice appropriation (04-3) is comprised of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission, the Family Law Branch, the Constitutional Law Branch, Legal Aid Manitoba, and a grant to the Manitoba Law Reform Commission. Legislative Counsel, albeit a separate division of the department, is also a part of the civil justice appropriation.

Manitoba Justice's two special operating agencies – Civil Legal Services and the Public Trustee – are also discussed in this section.

Manitoba Human Rights Commission

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission is an independent agency of the Manitoba government. It has a mandate, under *The Human Rights Code*, to restrict unreasonable discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity. The commission enforces the provisions of *The Human Rights Code*, promotes human rights and develops and delivers human rights education programs throughout Manitoba.

A board of 10 commissioners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, establishes policies and resolves complaints. Commission offices are located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon.

The commission receives approximately 5500 inquiries from the public per year. During the 2005 calendar year, it disposed of 261 formal complaints, and 64 matters were resolved through pre-complaint conciliation, reflecting a settlement rate of 46 percent. The dismissal rate was 32 percent while 15 per cent were withdrawn or abandoned. Another 6.8 per cent were referred to adjudication. There was one hearing before a human rights adjudicator during the year. There was also one application for judicial review of an adjudicator's decision by a respondent. It was dismissed in the Court of Queen's Bench and the adjudicator's decision was upheld.

Significant accomplishments of the commission in 2005 included increasing the number of youth conferences offered to senior level students from two to three. One youth conference was held in Thompson, a second in Brandon, and the third in Winnipeg. In partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman and the Children's Advocate, the commission published the first three in a series of youth rights publications. The commission also published a new guideline for retailers titled *You Can Respect Human Rights and Control the Sale of Intoxicating Substances.*

The number of seminars for employers was increased and a new, full-day workshop, *How to Investigate a Human Rights Complaint*, was introduced. Approximately 500 people registered for workshops, which were held in Winnipeg, Brandon and Thompson. Outreach presentations about human rights protections and the commission were delivered to an additional 2000 people.

More detailed information on the activities of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission is available in its separate annual report which is available on the commission's bilingual website at www.gov.mb.ca/hrc.

3 (a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,312.4	21.00	1,306.7	5.7	
Total Other Expenditures	460.0		435.2	24.8	

Legislative Counsel

Legislative Counsel prepares all Manitoba statutes and regulations in English and French. The division's two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, are headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an assistant deputy minister and also the law officer of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Counsel Branch

This group provides legal advice to all government departments on drafting bills and regulations. It prepares final texts of all laws for publication and puts current versions of the laws on the government website at web2.gov.mb.ca/laws. It also provides bills on the Legislative Assembly website at web2.gov.mb.ca/bills. The group also does periodic reviews to ensure the acts of the Legislature are up-to-date.

Legal Translation Branch

The Legal Translation Branch provides a French language equivalent of all acts and regulations and the rules of courts and administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures all documents needed in the Legislative Assembly are available in English and French. This includes preparation of the French version of the Orders of the Day, votes and proceedings of the assembly, and rulings of the speaker.

3 (b) Legislative Counsel

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,643.4	22.00	1,767.6	(124.2)	
Total Other Expenditures	349.5		340.3	9.2	

Manitoba Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission (MLRC) is an independent agency of the Manitoba government established by *The Law Reform Commission Act*. The commission issues public reports on the modernization and improvement of provincial laws.

The commission has five members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and is funded through grants from Manitoba Justice and the Manitoba Law Foundation.

In 2005/2006, the commission submitted two reports to the Minister of Justice: *Cost Awards in Civil Litigation* and *Review of The Garnishment Act*. In its first report, the commission reviewed the basis for awarding costs and made 14 recommendations, including increased tariff amounts, encouraging cost awards earlier in the litigation, simplifying the assessment of solicitor-client costs, and awarding costs to self represented litigants and those represented pro bono. In its second report, the commission made 30 recommendations aimed at modernizing and improving the garnishment remedy. In seeking to balance the respective interests of creditors, debtors and garnishees, the commission proposed: reforms permitting garnishment of a broader range of a debtor's assets (i.e., joint bank accounts and registered pension plans), increasing the debtor's minimum monthly exemption, clearer instructions and simplified legislative provisions.

Work in progress during 2005/2006 included a report on development schemes, as well as joint projects with the western law reform agencies on private title insurance and powers of attorney.

More information on the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, including its annual report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/mlrc.

3 (c) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Grant	85.0		85.0	0.0	

Family Law

The Family Law Branch provides ongoing family law legal services and advice to a number of government departments and programs, including the Maintenance Enforcement Program, Family Conciliation, the director of Child and Family Support and three regional child protection agencies, Employment and Income Assistance and Vital Statistics. The branch develops family law policy, programs and legislative initiatives at the provincial level; and through the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO) – Family Justice, the Family Law Branch also plays an active role at the national level. The branch also works to increase awareness of family law initiatives and issues for the general public, the legal profession and law students.

Counsel provide Crown opinions/charging authorization in appropriate cases to law enforcement officials throughout Manitoba in parental child abduction cases. Counsel also deal with international child abduction situations falling under The Hague *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*. The branch also handles government responsibilities under *The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act*.

The following are examples of branch activities during 2005/2006:

- participated in the four-person Canadian delegation to the April 2005 Special Commission in The Hague developing a new international convention on maintenance obligations, and ongoing participation in the international working groups on applicable law and administrative co-operation
- attended, at the invitation of the Permanent Bureau in The Hague and Justice Canada, as one of the two Canadian delegates to a fall 2005 meeting of experts in The Hague on the issue of international access
- continued active federal/provincial/territorial work, including continuing as provincial co-chair (policy) of the CCSO – Family Justice and provincial co-chair of its Inter-jurisdictional Support Sub-committee
- continued conduct of regular maintenance enforcement show cause hearings, including participation in the operation of the auto order system at Winnipeg dockets
- continued conduct of monthly video maintenance enforcement show cause dockets from Thompson
- continued work with Family Conciliation to provide comprehensive co-mediation services to parents
- participated in the development of legislative initiatives, including:
    - amendments to the *Child Support Guidelines Regulation* to *The Family Maintenance Act* and related amendments to the *Court of Queen's Bench Rules* respecting Manitoba's Child Support Recalculation Service which commenced operation July 4, 2005
    - the *Queen's Bench (Family Division) CPP Credit Splitting Rules* (which came into effect October 1, 2005) respecting the CPP Credit Splitting Pilot Project that provides for a more simplified and efficient process to effect CPP credit splitting upon marriage/relationship breakdown
    - implementing changes to *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act* (which came into force October 31, 2005), including development of amendments to the *Domestic Violence and Stalking Regulation*, the *Court of Queen's Bench Rules* and Auto-Orders clauses, and development and presentation of training/information materials to justices of the peace, court staff, judiciary, the Manitoba bar, service providers, law enforcement and other stakeholders
    - *The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act* (which came into force March 22, 2006) providing for recognition and enforcement of extra-provincial civil monetary and non-monetary orders in Manitoba, including civil protection orders
- participated as a presenter at an international conference on family maintenance obligations in Brussels, Belgium as an invitee and guest of the European Commission
- participated as a presenter at a conference in Montreal on family maintenance issues jointly sponsored by Canada and the United States

The branch consists of a director, eight Crown counsel and four support staff.

3 (d) Family Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,150.3	13.00	1,176.7	(26.4)	
Total Other Expenditures	126.4		117.8	8.6	

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law Branch provides the provincial government with efficient, cost-effective legal services on constitutional matters.

Branch counsel provide advice to government departments on constitutional issues when drafting programs and legislation. They also provide advice on language rights, Aboriginal and treaty rights and constitutional issues of national concern. In 2005/2006, the branch provided a total of 211 constitutional opinions to various government departments.

Branch counsel also defend government programs and legislation before the courts in response to constitutional challenges in civil and criminal cases. A constitutional challenge means a law is being challenged in court to see if it violates or is inconsistent with the *Constitution Act*, including the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In 2005/2006, the branch received 138 notices of constitutional challenge. One hundred and two notices (74 per cent) were about criminal cases while 36 notices (26 per cent) were constitutional challenges in civil claims against the provincial government.

During 2005/2006, branch counsel appeared in all levels of court in Manitoba and in the Supreme Court of Canada on a variety of constitutional challenges, including: peace bonds, child pornography, the Child Abuse Registry, *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, photo radar enforcement, Crime Stoppers, roadside sobriety testing, domestic violence and stalking, federal/provincial tax collection, the promotion and display of tobacco products, the province-wide smoking ban, evidentiary issues, including problems with DNA evidence, contract legislation, labour disputes, court imposed publication bans and media requests for access to court exhibits. Branch counsel also continued to provide ongoing support to Crown attorneys, especially on issues about unreasonable delay, abuse of process, disclosure, and organized crime prosecutions.

The branch consists of a director, five Crown counsel and three support staff.

3 (e) Constitutional Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	822.7	9.00	799.7	23.0	
Total Other Expenditures	177.7		216.7	(39.0)	

Legal Aid Manitoba

Legal Aid Manitoba is an independent agency of the provincial government, managed by the Legal Aid management council consisting of at least seven but no more than nine members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

In August 2005, the government significantly amended the former *Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba Act* in response to a 2004/2005 independent external review of Legal Aid Manitoba. The name of the act has been changed to *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act*. Other changes made to the legislation and governance structure of the organization included:

- giving Legal Aid Manitoba the ability to select lawyers from either staff or the private bar while, where possible, considering an applicant's preference
- enabling staff lawyers to conduct the defence in complex trials by dealing with conflict of interest guidelines
- prohibiting eligibility for assistance to criminal organizations as entities and requiring mandatory investigations into the assets of individual applicants charged with criminal organization offences
- strengthening investigative and collection powers for legal aid
- streamlining and focusing legal aid governance and creating a new advisory committee

Legal Aid Manitoba provides three types of services: drop-in advice and information, formal representation and duty counsel. Formal representation is limited to serious criminal matters, serious immigration matters and many family matters; moreover, it is provided to individuals who meet financial eligibility guidelines. Duty counsel provide early stage legal representation for individuals who qualify financially, who are in custody or have been arrested or charged with an offence. Legal Aid Manitoba also has a number of special programs such as the Public Interest Law Centre, the Aboriginal Law Office and the University Law Office, as well as poverty law, northern paralegal and other outreach programs.

Of 20,256 people who applied for legal aid in 2005/2006, 16,257 were granted legal aid services (certificates) by a staff or private bar lawyer. In addition, 7,290 people were assisted through cases that come to staff legal aid lawyers through certificate equivalents. Also, 18,234 people were provided with informal advice and information and 38,803 people were assisted by duty counsel. Thus, the total number of people assisted during the year was 80,584.

The number of civil certificates issued in 2005/2006 was 6,068 compared to 6,158 in the previous year.

More information on Legal Aid Manitoba, including its annual report, is available on the Internet at www.legalaid.mb.ca.

3 (f) Legal Aid Manitoba

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	9,147.4	142.50	8,981.3	166.1	
Total Other Expenditures	10,105.1		10,218.1	(113.0)	

Civil Legal Services

Civil Legal Services functions as the law firm to the provincial government. It provides legal services to all government departments, agencies, boards, commissions, committees and government corporations that do not have their own legal counsel. The role of Civil Legal Services flows from the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the Attorney General as the chief legal advisor to government and the guardian of the public interest.

While Civil Legal Services commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1995, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the agency can be found in the *Annual Report of the Civil Legal Services Special Operating Agency*. This report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publications/annualreports.

The Public Trustee

The Public Trustee provides trustee services for a fee to the people of Manitoba in situations where no one else is capable or willing to do so. The Public Trustee provides the following types of trustee services:

- administering estates and making personal decisions for people who are not mentally capable of doing so
- administering the estates of mentally competent people who have granted a power of attorney to the Public Trustee
- administering the estates of people who have died in Manitoba with no one else capable or willing to act as administrator
- administering trust monies for people under 18
- administering some adult trusts

While the Public Trustee commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1996, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the Public Trustee can be found in the *Annual Report of the Public Trustee*. This report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publictrustee/about.html.

Corrections

As the largest division of the department, Corrections contributes to the protection of society by: administering sentences imposed by the courts, the humane care, control and reintegration of offenders into society, and the encouragement of active community participation in achieving these objectives.

The corrections appropriation (04-4) is comprised of three sub-appropriations: Corporate Services, Adult Corrections and Youth Corrections.

During 2005/2006, the Corrections Division was faced with the challenge of accommodating high levels in the adult custody population. A 17.5 per cent increase in average adult custody populations was experienced from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006.

Highlights of divisional activities in 2005/2006 included:

- An auto theft suppression initiative was implemented in August 2005 in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. This four-tiered program seeks to turn low-risk offenders away from auto crime with a community-based intervention strategy. Supervision increases significantly as thieves enter the high and very-high-risk groups.
- The division continued to develop a new case management strategy, policy and procedure.

The division continued its ongoing investment in Aboriginal justice initiatives during the year.

- The Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF), Southern Chiefs' Organization (SCO), Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) and Manitoba Justice signed individual memorandums of understanding and a joint protocol to transfer the delivery of community corrections to First Nations and Metis people in May 2005. The protocol formally established the Joint Management and Implementation Committee (JIMC) that is responsible for developing an implementation plan for transferring the responsibility of community correctional services to three Aboriginal community correctional agencies.
- Ongoing support was provided to Onashowewin, a community-based Aboriginal justice program that provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg.

Information on prison industry activities is provided in Appendix V.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Branch provides leadership to the division in co-ordinating the integration of services to all branches as well as strategic policy development, budget analysis and control, information system development and maintenance, co-ordination of chaplaincy and medical services, internal investigations, operational reviews and audits, training, program development, research and Aboriginal service development.

4 (a) Corporate Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,507.9	21.00	1,625.1	(117.2)	
Total Other Expenditures	540.7		469.6	71.1	

Adult Corrections

The Adult Corrections Branch manages adult offenders sentenced to less than two years[3] and remanded adult offenders. The branch also supports community justice measures and case manages offenders in the community and in custody.

The branch is responsible for the care and custody of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day, or detained in custody while waiting for a court decision (which is known as remand custody). It also provides services for offenders in custody to help them reintegrate into society. The branch operates seven correctional institutions: Milner Ridge Correctional Centre, Portage Correctional Centre for Women, The Pas Correctional Centre, Brandon Correctional Centre, Dauphin Correctional Centre, Headingley Correctional Centre and the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

Branch staff also manage court orders involving offender supervision in the community, preparing court reports and providing community justice as an alternative to the formal court process. Offender supervision in the community involves probation, conditional sentences, community service orders, fine option and behaviour intervention programs. Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Community corrections offices for adult offenders serving their sentences in the community are located in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres across Manitoba.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2005/2006:

- The average monthly adult probation and conditional sentence supervision caseload size in 2005/2006 decreased to 6,464 from 6,551 the previous year.[4]
- Adult offender registrations in the fine option program decreased in 2005/2006 to 907 from 1,037 the previous year, while adult offender community service order registrations decreased to 844 from 961 the previous year.
- The average daily adult custody population in Manitoba increased in 2005/2006 to 1,348 from 1,147 the previous year.
- The percentage of the total provincial custody population in remand status (64 per cent) continued to exceed the percentage of sentenced offenders (36 per cent).

4 (b) Adult Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	71,375.1	985.51	69,055.2	2,319.9	1
Total Other Expenditures	11,698.9		10,363.3	1,335.6	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	1,891.9		2,068.7	(176.8)	
Total Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(2.1)		(30.0)	27.9	3

Explanations:

1. *Variance is mainly due to additional staffing and overtime requirements as a result of adult custody populations reaching high levels.*
2. *Variance is mainly due to requirements for additional volume sensitive items, particularly food, clothing, bedding, transportation and supplies, to accommodate high adult custody population levels.*
3. *Variance is due to closure of the minimum security Egg Lake Rehabilitation Camp, as well as a decrease in use of inmate labour by other government departments.*

[3] Offenders sentenced to two years or more in custody become the responsibility of the federal government (Correctional Services Canada).

[4] The average adult probation caseload in 2004/2005 as reported in the *2004/2005 Manitoba Justice Annual Report* has been revised from 6,730 to 6,551 due to improvements in reporting methodology.

Youth Corrections

The Youth Corrections Branch is responsible for the continuum of services for youth involved with the law. The branch is directly responsible for the two youth institutions (Manitoba Youth Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre), probation services in Winnipeg, and policy direction throughout Manitoba on all other youth justice matters.

Branch staff manage court orders involving youth, prepare court reports and provide community justice as an alternative to the formal court process. Offender supervision in the community also involves new supervision orders under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. The branch is also responsible for community service orders, fine option, the Intensive Support and Supervision Program, the Youth Bail Management Program and behaviour intervention programs. Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Community corrections offices, which provide support for young offenders serving their sentences in the community as well as young people who have been referred to community justice, are located in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres across Manitoba.

The Youth Corrections Branch is also responsible for the delegated authority of the provincial director under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. This involves a series of responsibilities, including issuing warrants, suspensions and changing levels of custody.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2005/2006:

- The average youth probation supervision caseload size in 2005/2006 decreased to 1,490 from 1,551 the previous year.[5] This decrease may be a reflection of the discretion available to the police under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.
- Young offender registrations in the fine option program decreased in 2005/2006 to 270 from 338 the previous year, while young offender community service order registrations decreased to 688 from 836 the previous year.
- There were approximately 60 youth justice committees operating across the province during 2005/2006 and more than 500 volunteer committee members administered community justice (extra-judicial) measures and provided crime prevention and community education services in their communities.[6]
- The average daily youth custody population in Manitoba increased to 198 in 2005/2006 from 179 the previous year. This average was still, however, considerably lower than youth custody population averages in the decade preceding the April 2003 proclamation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

The following are highlights of the branch's program development initiatives in 2005/2006:

- An auto theft suppression initiative was implemented in August 2005 in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service.
- A Fetal Alcohol Spectrum (FAS) Disorder project that was developed and supported by the province and the federal Department of Justice in 2004/2005 was expanded to northern Manitoba.
- Several partnerships were developed with community service providers during the year to enhance the work with youth. Community partners include the following agencies: Brandon Friendship Centre, New Directions for Children, Youth, Adults and Families, Macdonald Youth Services, and Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

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[5] The average youth probation caseload in 2004/2005 as reported in the *2004/2005 Manitoba Justice Annual Report* has been revised from 1,591 to 1,551 due to improvements in reporting methodology.

[6] In addition to the youth justice committees, the Youth Corrections Branch has other volunteers assisting in delivering correctional services in the community and in youth custody facilities. These activities include tutoring, bail supervision and other services.

4 (c) Youth Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	20,863.8	308.63	21,384.9	(521.1)	1
Total Other Expenditures	2,041.7		1,899.2	142.5	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	757.0		871.7	(114.7)	

Explanations:

1. *Variance is mainly due to an overall reduction in youth custody population brought about by the April 2003 implementation of* the Youth Criminal Justice Act *– federal legislation which aims to reduce the use of incarceration (except for the most serious offences) and instead increase the use of community-based and non-custodial alternatives. This change to youth justice philosophy and practice has decreased staffing requirements in the Youth Corrections Branch and enabled a temporary closure of a unit for renovations at Manitoba Youth Centre. Offsetting these savings is the cost of implementing a suppression program targeting chronic and repeat auto thieves.*
2. *Variance is due to operating, database and research costs associated with implementation of the auto theft suppression initiative.*

Justice Initiatives Fund – Corrections

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures through Corrections Division programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on this fund.

4 (d) Justice Initiatives Fund

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Allocation 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services (Part A)	355.0		355.0		
Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg (ACW) and Southern Chiefs Organization (SCO) – Onashowewin	250.0		250.0		
Justice Committees	16.0		16.0		
New Directions for Children, Youth and Families	146.1		146.1		
Safe Schools Manitoba	66.0		66.0		
Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services (Part B)	69.4		100.0	(30.6)	1
Aboriginal Community Justice – Metis Justice Strategy	12.5		15.0	(2.5)	
Total	**915.0**		**948.1**	**(33.1)**	

Explanation:

1. *Variance is due to a delay in the secondments (transfers) of staff to this initiative because of the pressing need to ensure ongoing core divisional commitments were completed satisfactorily.*

Courts

The Courts Division manages the effective, efficient delivery of court services throughout the province. This includes criminal, family, civil and summary conviction courts, court security, prisoner transport, civil enforcement and operational support. These services are provided through the division's five branches: Court Services, Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Sheriff Services. The courts appropriation (04-5) is comprised of five sub-appropriations for the division's five branches.

Division services are provided to three levels of court: the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court. (See Appendix II, III and IV for more information on Manitoba court locations and circuits.)

The division manages the Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP) which enforces court orders and separation agreements that require payment of family support. If necessary, collection action may be taken, including interception of federal payments, garnishing orders, seizure of personal property, property liens, suspension of driving privileges, denial of passports and prosecution.

The division also manages the Fine Collection Program and the Restitution Program. The Fine Collection Program enforces fines that have been ordered by the court. If necessary, collection action may be taken. This may include registering the debt with a third party collection agency or credit reporting agency, holds on driver's licenses and vehicle registrations, garnishing orders, property liens or property seizure. The Restitution Program monitors the payment of court ordered restitution (money owed to a victim of crime). If payment is not made, the program will advise Corrections Division staff for further action or charges, or advise the victim on the necessary steps to proceed to civil judgment.[7]

The Review Board also forms part of the Courts Division. It is an independent panel established under the *Criminal Code* to deal with those charged with a criminal offence who have been found unfit to stand trial or have been found not criminally responsible because of a mental disorder.

The division also includes the Seizure and Impoundment Registry (otherwise known as the Vehicle Impoundment Registry). This is the administrative centre where the status of each vehicle seized in Manitoba is recorded. The registry records the name of the driver, the owner, the police agency and location of each seizure. As well, statistics are kept on the number of hearings conducted by justices, all claims that the owner or garage keeper has applied for and the number of wrongful seizures.

The Courts Division has also provided operational support to the Helen Betty Osborne Memorial Foundation (HBOMF) since its inception in 2000. This foundation provides educational assistance to Aboriginal students attending Manitoba post-secondary institutions.

The division undertook a number of new initiatives in 2005/2006, some of which are described below.

- Camperville and Sandy Bay First Nation Circuit Locations – In October 2005, Camperville and Sandy Bay First Nations were added as circuit points of the Provincial Court. The Sandy Bay circuit court provides service to the Sandy Bay First Nation. The Camperville circuit court provides service to residents of Camperville, Duck Bay and Pine Creek First Nation communities. Both of these circuit courts sit twice a month. The addition of these two circuits allows for Aboriginal people in these communities to have greater involvement in the court process and links with justice committees, elder panels and other local resources.
- Winnipeg Drug Treatment Court[8] – The first sitting of the new Drug Treatment Court took place in Winnipeg on January 10, 2006. The court provides an intensive court-monitored alternative to jail that addresses the drug dependence that caused the accused person(s) to come into contact with the law. Participants in the program follow a structured program of treatment and supervision aimed at dealing with their dependence on drugs.
- Child Support Recalculation Service – On July 4, 2005, the division began operating a Child Support Recalculation Service in Winnipeg to handle Manitoba cases. The service is a three-year pilot project operating until March 31, 2008. The service only recalculates orders under Manitoba's *Family Maintenance*

[7] Restitution ordered to Manitoba Public Insurance (MPI) is excluded from this process. MPI monitors restitution orders internally.

[8] The Addictions Foundation of Manitoba is the lead agency in the newly created court and is working comprehensively with a range of stakeholders including criminal justice and social service agencies.

Act, but arrangements are being made with the federal government for the service to recalculate *Divorce Act* child support orders.

- Jury Debriefing Program – The division developed procedures for a Jury Debriefing Program. A number of division staff were trained in critical incident debriefing to be involved in jury debriefing sessions. Three sessions were held, with positive follow-up evaluations by jury members. Debriefing sessions allow jurors who are affected emotionally or physically from their experience as jurors to seek out further counselling assistance from community resources.

The division continued its ongoing investment in the First Nations Justice Strategy, as described below.

- Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) – The Courts Division continued to partner with Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) and the Centre for Education and Work to develop the Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) process for diplomas in restorative justice for community justice workers. This process has been completed and the project became ready for workplace certification; as a result, certification options were explored. During the year, the Office of Learning Technologies committed to providing funding from 2005 through 2007 to develop a virtual learning network for community justice workers that will be extended to all those involved in administering justice in the MKO communities.
- Expansion of MKO First Nations Justice Strategy – The First Nations Justice Strategy (FNJS) was expanded to the Opaskwayak Cree Nation, and the delivery of community justice services to the existing 10 communities of the FNJS was expanded from half-time to full-time. This expansion provides for the enhancement of restorative justice approaches in MKO communities and is in keeping with the Aboriginal Justice Implementation Commission recommendation that the FJNS expand to all other MKO communities that wish to participate in the strategy. The additional resources also provide the FNJS an opportunity to increase the skill levels of community justice workers in dealing with domestic violence in their communities.

One of the greatest highlights of the year was the success of the Provincial Court Domestic Violence Front End Project and the national attention that its success drew. The project began in December 2003 and has since expanded to a broader Provincial Court Front End Project. In October 2005, the project expanded to include a circuit court outside of the City of Winnipeg, and in November 2005, to all adult accused being held in custody in Winnipeg. The project achieved its objective of reducing the Provincial Court backlog for trial from a period of 22 months to 11 months for an accused who is not in custody. On average, an accused who is in custody can go to trial six to eight weeks earlier than before the project began. In 2005, the project won the Gold Award for Innovative Management from the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

The following are other highlights of division initiatives in 2005/2006:

- The Central Custody Control Centre (C4) initiative of the Courts and Corrections Divisions continued to refine its custody management processes to establish consistent, accurate and efficient ways to process remand documents and information for all in custody matters in Winnipeg. The team includes a senior justice of the peace, a custody clearing clerk and a correctional officer who inputs accurate, current data into the corrections offender management system (COMS).
- The City of Winnipeg continued their implementation of the Image Capturing Enforcement System (ICES), commonly known as photo radar. During the year, 30 cameras were in 48 specified locations in the city. This ongoing initiative required the Provincial Court to process 124,231 tickets in 2005/2006.
- Courts Division staff are continuing to work with the Urban Circle Training Initiative Inc. and are working towards a spring 2007 student intake.
- Further work was undertaken on a five-year plan to replace the current analogue four-channel audio recording equipment in 82 courtrooms throughout the province. Digital recording software and computers were installed in 15 courtrooms in Winnipeg during the year and testing began; upgrading of courtroom sound systems also occurred along with the installation.
- Standard wording for adult and youth bail orders has been implemented throughout the province. Future development includes probation orders and conditional sentence orders.
- Access to the computerized Court Registry System (which manages and facilitates the monitoring of Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal files) was expanded to The Pas and Swan River.

Court Services

This branch provides Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Sheriff Services with expertise in administration, financial management, governance, project reviews, management information systems, and facilities design and use.

Highlights during the 2005/2006 year included:

- In 2005, the Maintenance Enforcement Program had a total of 15,950 accounts and disbursed $48.1 million in maintenance payments; a total of $3.9 million was directed to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs. The program also took the following enforcement actions against debtors: issued 2,896 federal garnishing orders, 5,750 regular garnishing orders and 115 pension garnishing orders; placed 2,221 notices of intent to suspend driver's licences; and served 323 summons to appear before the court. Special investigative and enforcement efforts continued to be focused on the relatively small number of debtors (approximately 8%) who have habitually failed to comply with their support obligations.
- The Fine Collection Program had 36,700 active driver's licence holds in place, and 420 collection actions (which include garnishing wages and bank accounts and seizing personal property) were taken for unpaid fines. Overall in 2005/2006, this program recovered a total of $9.5 million in unpaid fines (in addition to voluntary payments collected by Winnipeg and regional courts). In November 2005, the division re-tendered the collection accounts, which had previously been split between three collection agencies. To improve performance, the contract was awarded to one agency, which opened a Winnipeg office on April 3, 2006 to accept payments from clients with past due fines and registered with the Collections Unit.
- The Restitution Program disbursed $512,434.98 in restitution payments to victims of crime.
- The Accounting and Revenue Unit, responsible for the collection of outstanding fines and bail estreatals[9], processed $19.0 million in provincial offence and *Criminal Code* fines and $3.9 million for the suitor's trust account (money collected and disbursed under the garnishment of wages).

5 (a) Court Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	4,663.9	89.00	4,861.1	(197.2)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,814.2		1,356.2	458.0	1

Explanation:
1. *Variance is mainly due to higher than projected fine collection commissions as a result of improved performance by collection agencies in collecting unpaid fines.*

Winnipeg Courts

The Winnipeg Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Provincial Court (adult, youth and family), Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family) and the Court of Appeal. Services are also provided to 12 circuit court locations outside Winnipeg.

The branch is also responsible for the operations of the jury management system, ensuring that sufficient jurors are available to meet the needs of the Court of Queen's Bench's criminal and civil trials.

Branch highlights for 2005/2006 included:

- The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Queen's Bench centres opened over 16,500 new files, and filed and added over 170,000 documents to the Court Registry System in the 2005 calendar year.
- Winnipeg Jury Management proceeded with 18 jury trials and issued 11,199 jury summonses (out of 20,000 names obtained from Manitoba Health cards).

[9] Bail estreatal refers to the process of forfeiting a recognizance or bond if the conditions of bail, for which the recognizance was originally issued, are not met.

- The Provincial Court processed 58,678 new charges[10] (youth and adult) in Winnipeg.
- Summary Conviction Court processed 200,140 new tickets issued by agencies throughout Manitoba. These included 75,909 regular Common Offence Notices[11] (CON tickets) and 124,231 ICES (photo radar) tickets. The total collected was approximately $23 million, which includes fines, costs, and surcharges collected on behalf of the province and various municipalities.
- The Transcription Services Unit (TSU) arranged for transcription of over 142,186 pages of court proceedings, representing approximately 3,000 transcript requests.
- The Review Board sat on 31 days and held 102 hearings for patients under its jurisdiction. During 2005/2006, the board dealt with a total of 91 patients. As of March 31, 2006, 83 patients remained under the board's jurisdiction.
- The Seizure and Impoundment Registry maintained records for approximately 3,000 vehicles seized from people driving while suspended, prohibited, with blood alcohol content over .08, refusing a breathalyzer, refusing or failing a field sobriety test, or committing prostitution related offences.

5 (b) Winnipeg Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	6,247.2	143.25	6,430.3	(183.1)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,173.2		1,178.7	(5.5)	

Regional Courts

The Regional Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Provincial Court (adult, youth and family) and the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family) outside Winnipeg. The regional courts structure provides decentralized court services in two regions, Thompson and Brandon. Services are provided in 12 court locations and 44 circuits.

The branch also manages the Aboriginal Courtwork Program, which helps Aboriginal people develop a better understanding of their rights and obligations in the criminal justice system. Court workers explain the court process, the nature of the charges and possible results, help obtain lawyers for the accused and may also provide support in court.

Branch highlights for 2005/2006 included:

- Branch staff managed the administration and courtroom support for 19,600 youth and adult charges.[12]
- A total of 14,395 CON tickets were processed for various provincial statute offences.
- Staff magistrates conducted 255 impoundment hearings, heard 175 protection order applications, heard 672 bail hearings (of which 58 were contested), issued 299 search warrants and dealt with 31 *Mental Health Act* applications.

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[10] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 39,536 files in 2005, the Provincial Court processed 78,278 new adult and youth charges in 2004/2005. (The Provincial Court total is comprised of 58,678 charges in Winnipeg and 19,600 in the regions.) The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*), municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently file reports statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

[11] CON tickets refer to provincial statute offences, Manitoba regulations and federal regulations covered in the *Contraventions Act*, and various other municipal bylaw offences.

[12] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 39,536 files in 2005, the Provincial Court processed 78,278 new adult and youth charges in 2004/2005. (The Provincial Court total is comprised of 58,678 charges in Winnipeg and 19,600 in the regions.) The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*), municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently reports file statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

- The Regional Court of Queen's Bench Registry processed 22,710 documents filed by law firms and the general public.
- The Aboriginal Courtwork Program assisted 12,809 clients.

5 (c) Regional Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	3,917.7	78.58	3,969.1	(51.4)	
Total Other Expenditures	2,052.6		2,060.4	(7.8)	

Judicial Services

The Judicial Services Branch provides direct support to the judiciary in the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court through judicial assistants, researchers and coordinators. Judicial services are also provided throughout the province by small claims hearing officers and justices of the peace. Branch staff facilitate the effective operation of the courts by acting as a liaison between the judicial branch of government, the executive branch of government, the public and the legal profession.

Under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, all appearances on criminal, civil and family matters before the courts are scheduled by coordinators to ensure effective use of judicial resources and courtrooms. This includes Provincial Court pre-trial coordinators who preside in court to ensure that procedural matters are addressed within agreed-upon timelines, freeing up judges to deal with the substantive legal issues.

Over 160 magistrates and justices of the peace provide judicial services in 14 court locations and over 60 communities under the judicial direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court.

Five hearing officers in the Court of Queen's Bench hear small claims and maintenance enforcement screening court matters in 18 locations throughout Manitoba.

Branch highlights for 2005/2006 included:

- In anticipation of the proclamation of amendments to *The Provincial Court Act* changing the justice of the peace structure, active planning took place throughout the year to implement the amendments, restructure the branch and change the way that judicial services are delivered by justices of the peace.
- Ongoing educational programs were provided to all magistrates and justices of the peace through the Judicial Services Training Office under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court.
- A project manager co-ordinated, with the guidance of internal and external working groups, the development and implementation of family law services funded through the Child-Centred Family Justice Strategy, including the creation of a Child Support Recalculation Service.
- The Domestic Violence Front End Project expanded to include the Fisher Branch circuit in October 2005, and merged with custody co-ordination to include all non-domestic in-custody matters in Winnipeg in November 2005.
- Development of an electronic Provincial Court "rota" (scheduling) system continued.
- Proclamation of changes to *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act* in November 2005 resulted in additional education and training for designated justices as well as participation in the development and delivery of materials for service providers.

More information on the Provincial Court of Manitoba is available in its annual report, which is available on the Manitoba Courts website at www.manitobacourts.mb.ca.

5 (d) Judicial Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	12,490.5	88.00	12,875.1	(384.6)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,657.1		1,652.4	4.7	

Sheriff Services

The Sheriff Services Branch is comprised of Winnipeg and regional sheriff services.

The Winnipeg group is responsible for the security of 53 courtrooms in the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex and the security at eight circuit court locations. A perimeter security system is operated at the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex, preventing weapons and other contraband in the facility. Staff transport all incarcerated persons to court from the various federal and provincial correctional facilities in Manitoba. Staff also enforce all writs of seizure and sale, conduct evictions, arrest individuals on civil warrants and serve various summonses, subpoenas, protection orders and other court directed documents.

The regional group has five regional offices located at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson.

Branch highlights for 2005/2006 included:

- Winnipeg sheriffs transported more than 17,452 prisoners to court, travelled 306,340 kilometers by road and 18,267 kilometers by air into remote circuit court locations.
- Regional sheriffs transported 15,375 prisoners to court, traveled 788,019 kilometers by road and 106,130 kilometers by air.
- Eighteen jury trials proceeded in Winnipeg and 9 regional jury trials proceeded.
- Sheriff officers scanned 306,340 individuals entering the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex.
- Eighty-four sheriff officers received recruit training, including basic control tactics. Officers received mandatory recertification in use of force, pepper spray/collapsible baton and CPR/First Aid.
- Sheriffs served a total of 4,144 legal documents (2,452 by Winnipeg officers; 1,692 by regional officers).
- Sheriffs executed 274 writs of seizure and sale (239 by Winnipeg officers; 35 by regional officers)
- The Civil Enforcement Unit issued 6,126 sheriff certificates provincially for a total of $153,150.
- Total monies received from all sources (including sheriff certificates) was $293,294.83.

5 (e) Sheriff Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	5,462.9	90.97	5,381.4	81.5	
Total Other Expenditures	1,741.8		1,558.5	183.3	1

Explanation:

1. Variance is due to increased costs of transporting inmates in custody to court and back to correctional centres.

Justice Initiatives Fund – Courts

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures from Courts Division programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on this fund.

5 (f) Justice Initiatives Fund

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Allocation 2005/06 FTE	Allocation 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Provincial Court Judges Conference and Chief Judges Meeting	36.9		36.9		
Realignment of Circuit Court from Non-Aboriginal to Aboriginal Communities	8.1		10.0	(1.9)	
Community Alternatives – First Nations Justice Strategy	60.0		60.0		
Total	**105.0**		**106.9**	**(1.9)**	

Costs Related to Capital Assets

Manitoba Justice's inventory of capital assets includes machinery, equipment and information systems. The department is required to amortize its assets, which is a gradual write-off of the initial cost of the asset over its useful life. In addition, interest expense is also applied to capital funds on net book value.

Major capital assets requiring amortization in 2005/2006 included desktop services, SAP support, government air, and existing assets including information systems projects and major computer applications.

- Desktop services refers to amortization of the capital cost of acquiring desktop computer equipment for use in Manitoba Justice.
- SAP support refers to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the government's SAP software. Introduced in 1999, SAP (Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing) is the integrated management software Manitoba uses to support business and administrative requirements across government. SAP software is used by many staff and as a result Manitoba Justice is required to pay a share of the overall government amortization costs for the system.
- Government air refers to the department's contribution (based on use) to amortize the province's fleet of aircrafts, used primarily by justice personnel for circuit court travel.
- The existing asset inventory includes information systems projects, major computer applications, furniture, equipment and machinery.

The amortization of existing assets and interest expense are provided as of March 31, 2006.

04-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 FTE	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Desktop services	569.4		569.6	(0.2)	
SAP support	340.0		340.0		
Government air	137.5		152.6	(15.1)	
Existing asset inventory at March 31, 2006	422.9		422.7	0.2	
Interest expense	408.9		425.5	(16.6)	
Total	**1,878.7**		**1,910.4**	(31.7)	

Financial Information Section

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2005/06 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2005/06 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$ 284,183.6**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Justice Initiatives	2,012.4
- Internal Reform, Workforce Adjustment and General Salary Increases	2,366.1
2005/06 ESTIMATE	**$ 288,562.1**

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year

2005/06 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	2004/05 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-1	**Administration & Finance**				
29.4	(a)	Minister's Salary	29.4	28.9	0.5	
	(b)	Executive Support				
711.9		Salaries	727.7	556.4	171.3	1
132.4		Other Expenditures	204.5	128.5	76.0	1
	(c)	Policy Development and Analysis				
422.5		Salaries	361.7	305.5	56.2	
98.7		Other Expenditures	96.3	92.3	4.0	
	(d)	Financial & Administrative Services				
1,173.6		Salaries	1,102.9	1,004.2	98.7	
337.8		Other Expenditures	412.9	352.3	60.6	
	(e)	Human Resource Services				
1,123.5		Salaries	1,102.9	1,062.6	40.3	
160.9		Other Expenditures	178.9	185.1	(6.2)	
	(f)	Computer Services				
1,975.8		Salaries	1,715.4	1,851.1	(135.7)	
669.9		Other Expenditures	645.0	640.2	4.8	
(875.7)		Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital	(708.5)	(893.2)	184.7	2
5,960.7		**Subtotal 04-1**	**5,869.1**	**5,313.9**	**555.2**	

1. *Executive Support – Variance is mainly due to salaries, benefits and operating costs for the special counsel on organized crime.*
2. *Computer Services – Variance is mainly due to an ongoing migration in staffing allocations from capital development (Part B - Capital) to operational support of systems, as well as decreased availability of staff to work on the co-operative justice project due to staff turnover and other competing priorities.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year

2005/06 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	2004/05 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-2	**Criminal Justice**				
	(a)	Administration				
242.0		Salaries	210.5	200.9	9.6	
32.3		Other Expenditures	31.0	27.7	3.3	
	(b)	Prosecutions				
13,228.3		Salaries	13,099.4	12,823.3	276.1	
2,712.4		Other Expenditures	3,216.6	3,018.9	197.7	
1,063.8		Witness Programs	778.0	622.4	155.6	3
77,703.5	(c)	Provincial Policing	76,412.7	70,417.9	5,994.8	4
(2,000.0)		Recovery: Rural Economic Development Initiatives	(709.2)	0.0	(709.2)	5
	(d)	Public Safety (Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement)				
1,111.3		Salaries	913.1	785.1	128.0	
514.4		Other Expenditures	441.6	361.5	80.1	
319.3		Programs	118.9	306.8	(187.9)	6
	(e)	Victim Services				
2,350.5		Salaries	2,270.8	1,952.2	318.6	
511.8		Other Expenditures	496.3	381.1	115.2	
190.0		Grants	167.4	113.7	53.7	7
	(f)	Compensation for Victims of Crime				
3,045.2		Other Expenditures	3,156.3	2,974.6	181.7	
(100.0)		Reduction in Actuarial Liability	2,081.2	(134.6)	2,215.8	8
	(g)	Law Enforcement Review Agency				

3. *Manitoba Prosecutions Service – Variance is due to the volume of court transcript orders required for Crown casework.*
4. *Provincial Policing - Variance is mainly due to ongoing increases in police salaries, operating and maintenance budgets, as well as increasing requirements for DNA casework.*
5. *Recovery from REDI – This new recovery from the allocated $2.0 million REDI grant was equivalent to the portion of the total amount actually spent by the department in 2005/2006. The department faced the challenge of being unable to fill vacant policing positions due to an overall shortage of cadets.*
6. *Public Safety (Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement) – Variance is due to a reduction in the number of clients in the province's high risk witness program, due to the federal government's ability to directly admit clients into an equivalent federal program.*
7. *Victim Services Grants –Variance is mainly due to an evaluation of The Victims' Bill of Rights and new grants to RESOLVE (Research and Education for Solutions to Violence and Abuse) and the Mennonite Central Committee's Victim Companion Program.*
8. *Compensation for Victims of Crime - Variance is due to a change in accounting practice. A decrease to the rate of discounting future payments for pension and compensation claims (from 7 per cent to 5.5 per cent) has increased the liability for future payments from $17.3 million to $19.4 million.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year

2005/06 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	2004/05 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
265.3		Salaries	317.4	298.6	18.8	
60.9		Other Expenditures	81.4	82.5	(1.1)	
	(h)	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner				
822.1		Salaries	841.8	791.7	50.1	
1,806.3		Other Expenditures	1,790.8	1,668.3	122.5	
323.2		Inquest - Flin Flon Smelter	128.4	115.1	13.3	
	(i)	Driskell Inquiry	277.6	0.0	277.6	9
957.4	(j)	Justice Initiatives	952.2	1,382.2	(430.0)	10
105,160.0		**Subtotal 04-2**	**107,074.2**	**98,189.9**	**8,884.3**	

9. *Driskell Inquiry – The Driskell Inquiry was called on March 3, 2005 and includes expenditures for a commissioner, counsel, travel and the operation of an office.*

10. *Justice Initiatives – Variance is due to transferring the Manitoba Organized Task Force expenditures to the provincial policing budget in 2005/2006, the addition of five new Lighthouse sites, and increases in crime prevention grants and funding for conferences.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year

2005/06 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	2004/05 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-3 Civil Justice				
	(a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission				
1,306.7	Salaries	1,312.4	1,228.7	83.7	
435.2	Other Expenditures	460.0	463.3	(3.3)	
	(b) Legislative Counsel				
1,767.6	Salaries	1,643.4	1,608.5	34.9	
340.3	Other Expenditures	349.5	319.8	29.7	
85.0	(c) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission	85.0	70.0	15.0	
	(d) Family Law				
1,176.7	Salaries	1,150.3	1,112.1	38.2	
117.8	Other Expenditures	126.4	157.6	(31.2)	
	(e) Constitutional Law				
799.7	Salaries	822.7	784.9	37.8	
216.7	Other Expenditures	177.7	183.4	(5.7)	
	(f) Legal Aid Manitoba				
8,981.3	Salaries	9,147.4	8,716.1	431.3	
10,218.1	Other Expenditures	10,105.1	10,011.8	93.3	
25,445.1	**Subtotal 04-3**	**25,379.9**	**24,656.2**	**723.7**	

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year

2005/06 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	2004/05 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-4 Corrections				
	(a) Corporate Services				
1,625.1	Salaries	1,507.9	1,566.8	(58.9)	
469.6	Other Expenditures	540.7	443.0	97.7	
0.0	Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	(b) Adult Corrections				
69,055.2	Salaries	71,375.1	65,521.4	5,853.7	11
10,363.3	Other Expenditures	11,698.9	10,096.3	1,602.6	11
2,068.7	Programs and External Agencies	1,891.9	1,803.9	88.0	
(30.0)	Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(2.1)	(7.6)	5.5	12
	(c) Youth Corrections				
21,384.9	Salaries	20,863.8	20,213.8	650.0	
1,899.2	Other Expenditures	2,041.7	1,866.3	175.4	
871.7	Programs and External Agencies	757.0	821.6	(64.6)	
948.1	(d) Justice Initiatives	915.0	606.0	309.0	13
108,655.8	**Subtotal 04-4**	**111,589.9**	**102,931.5**	**8,658.4**	

11. Adult Corrections - Variance is mainly due to adult custody populations reaching high levels and the resulting staffing and overtime requirements, along with the need for additional volume sensitive items, particularly food, clothing, bedding, transportation and supplies; other factors are the general salary and arbitration award increases for staff, and additional retirement severance payments.

12. Adult Corrections Recoveries – Variance is due to a decrease in use of inmate labour by other government departments.

13. Corrections Justice Initiatives – Variance is due to a transfer of the administration and payment of two projects from Criminal Justice Division to Corrections Division, and additional funding for in-house support for the transition phase of Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services devolution project.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year

2005/06 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	2004/05 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-5 Courts				
	(a) Court Services				
4,861.1	Salaries	4,663.9	4,650.8	13.1	
1,356.2	Other Expenditures	1,814.2	1,347.8	466.4	14
	(b) Winnipeg Courts				
6,430.3	Salaries	6,247.2	6,226.7	20.5	
1,178.7	Other Expenditures	1,173.2	1,243.5	(70.3)	
	(c) Regional Courts				
3,969.1	Salaries	3,917.7	3,777.1	140.6	
2,060.4	Other Expenditures	2,052.6	2,019.8	32.8	
	(d) Judicial Services				
12,875.1	Salaries	12,490.5	12,082.0	408.5	15
1,652.4	Other Expenditures	1,657.1	1,683.2	(26.1)	
	(e) Sheriff Services				
5,381.4	Salaries	5,462.9	5,032.7	430.2	16
1,558.5	Other Expenditures	1,741.8	1,515.9	225.9	
106.9	(f) Justice Initiatives	105.0	5.0	100.0	17
41,430.1	**Subtotal 04-5**	**41,326.1**	**39,584.5**	**1,741.6**	
1,910.4	**04-6 Amortization and Other Capital Asset Costs**	**1,878.7**	**1,619.4**	**259.3**	18
288,562.1	**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**	**293,117.9**	**272,295.4**	**20,822.5**	

14. *Court Services – Variance is mainly due to higher than projected fine collection commissions as a result of improved performance by collection agencies in collecting unpaid fines.*
15. *Judicial Services - Variance is due to salary increases for non-judicial staff, additional funding for the new streamlined child support recalculation service, and a reduction in vacant positions from the previous year.*
16. *Sheriff Services – Variance is due to a salary increase for staff, increases in retirement severance and vacation payments, and overtime related to custody population movement.*
17. *Courts Justice Initiatives – Variance is due to a new grant to Manitoba Keewatinowi Okinakanak (MKO) for expansion of the First Nations Justice Strategy, and funding for a Provincial Court Judges Conference and Chief Judges meeting.*
18. *Costs Related to Capital Assets – Variance is due to amortization and interest on new capital spending for the co-operative justice system, digital court recording equipment, and equipment purchases for correctional institutions.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year

2005/06 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	2004/05 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
		Department Summary 04 by Main Appropriation				
5,960.7	(1)	Administration & Finance	5,869.1	5,313.9	555.2	
105,160.0	(2)	Criminal Justice	107,074.2	98,189.9	8,884.3	
25,445.1	(3)	Civil Justice	25,379.9	24,656.2	723.7	
108,655.8	(4)	Corrections	111,589.9	102,931.5	8,658.4	
41,430.1	(5)	Courts	41,326.1	39,584.5	1,741.6	
1,910.4	(6)	Amortization of Capital Assets	1,878.7	1,619.4	259.3	
288,562.1		**Total**	**293,117.9**	**272,295.4**	**20,822.5**	

Manitoba Justice

Revenue Summary by Source

for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006 with comparative figures for the previous year

Actual 2004/05	Actual 2005/06	Increase (Decrease)	Source	Actual 2005/06	Estimate 2005/06	Variance	Explanation Number
			GOVERNMENT OF CANADA				
418.6	426.5	7.9	Aboriginal Courtwork Program	426.5	435.3	(8.8)	
487.7	670.4	182.7	Child Centered Family Justice Fund	670.4	670.4	0.0	1
1,464.6	1,695.2	230.6	Federal Investment Fund	1,695.2	1,273.0	422.2	2
3,441.0	3,441.0	0.0	Legal Aid Agreement	3,441.0	3,441.0	0.0	
306.8	328.5	21.7	Special Projects	328.5	406.2	(77.7)	3
6,854.9	6,722.8	(132.1)	Youth Justice Services and Programs Agreement	6,722.8	6,753.6	(30.8)	4
12,973.6	**13,284.4**	**310.8**	**Sub-Total**	**13,284.4**	**12,979.5**	**304.9**	
			OTHER REVENUE				
477.9	483.1	5.2	Cost Recovery from City of Winnipeg (Remand Centre)	483.1	501.4	(18.3)	
2,371.1	2,385.4	14.3	Cost Recovery from Municipalities	2,385.4	2,471.6	(86.2)	
2,832.5	2,947.6	115.1	Cost Recovery from Victims Assistance Fund	2,947.6	2,915.2	32.4	
48.2	72.0	23.8	Escheats to the Crown	72.0	50.0	22.0	5
17,420.1	19,584.9	2,164.8	Fines and Costs	19,584.9	19,681.3	(96.4)	6
5,795.0	6,624.3	829.3	Law Fees	6,624.3	6,740.4	(116.1)	7
1,569.1	2,311.6	742.5	Sundry	2,311.6	1,498.9	812.7	8
30,513.9	**34,408.9**	**3,895.0**	**Sub-Total**	**34,408.9**	**33,858.8**	**550.1**	
43,487.5	**47,693.3**	**4,205.8**	**TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE**	**47,693.3**	**46,838.3**	**855.0**	

Explanation Number:

1. ***Child Centered Family Justice Fund - $182.7 Over 2004/2005 Actual***
   Variance is mainly due to additional funding for the Child Support Recalculation Service pilot initiative.

2. ***Legal Aid Agreement - $422.2 Over Estimate and $230.6 Over 2004/2005 Actual***
   Variance is due to additional revenue from the Federal Investment Fund based on a review of expenditures and expansion of the eligibility criteria.

3. ***Special Projects - $77.7 Under Estimate***
   Revenue for the provision of French language services for ticket adjudication under the federal Contraventions Act *is based on the level of expenditure, which was less than anticipated in 2005/2006 due to under-filled positions and a surplus in video conferencing costs.*

4. ***Youth Justice Services and Programs Agreement - $132.1 Under 2004/2005 Actual***
   This agreement expired on March 31, 2005. A one year extension, pending negotiations, was granted at the base level plus only partial renewal of bridge funding previously provided for implementation of the Youth Criminal Justice Act.

5. ***Escheats to the Crown - $22.0 Over Estimate and $23.8 Over 2004/2005 Actual***
   An escheat is the reversion of property to the Crown on the owner's dying without legal heirs. If heirs to estates previously reverted to the Crown can be located, they will be issued refunds. The level of escheats in a particular year is difficult to project.

6. ***Fines and Costs - $2,164.8 Over 2004/2005 Actual***
   While ticket volume has only partially recovered from the significant decline in 2004/2005, collection activity on outstanding fines has more than offset the revenue shortfall.

7. ***Law Fees - $829.3 Over 2004/2005 Actual***
   Variance is mainly due to a probate fee increase in 2005/2006.

8. ***Sundry Revenue - $812.7 over Estimate and $742.5 Over 2004/2005 Actual***
   Variance is mainly due to MPI's funding of an auto theft suppression program in Corrections, and old suitor's trust accounts (money collected and disbursed under the garnishment of wages) with no activity for six years or more being remitted to the Crown.

Manitoba Justice

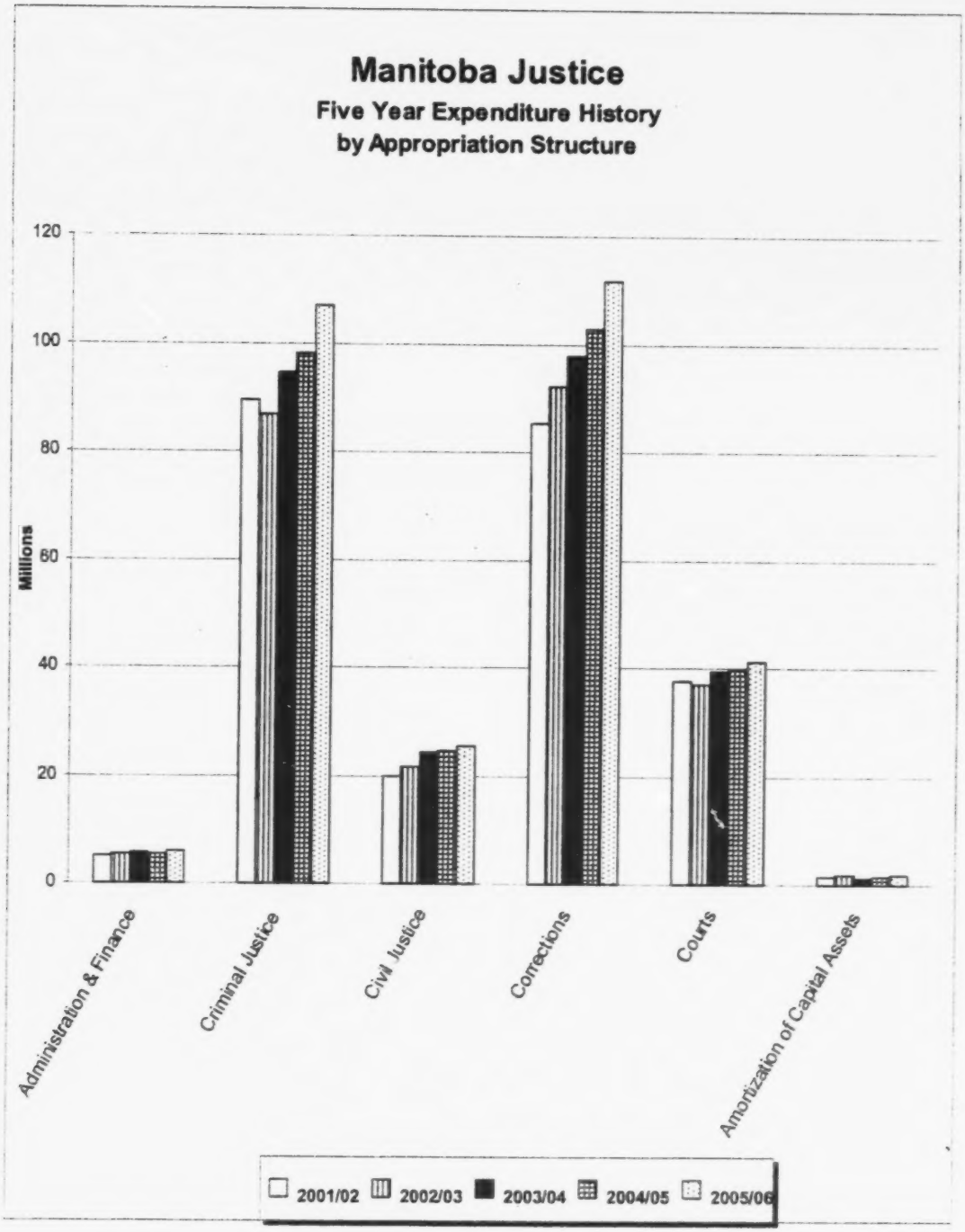
Historical Information

Five-Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation $(000s)

For Years Ending March 31, 2002 to March 31, 2006

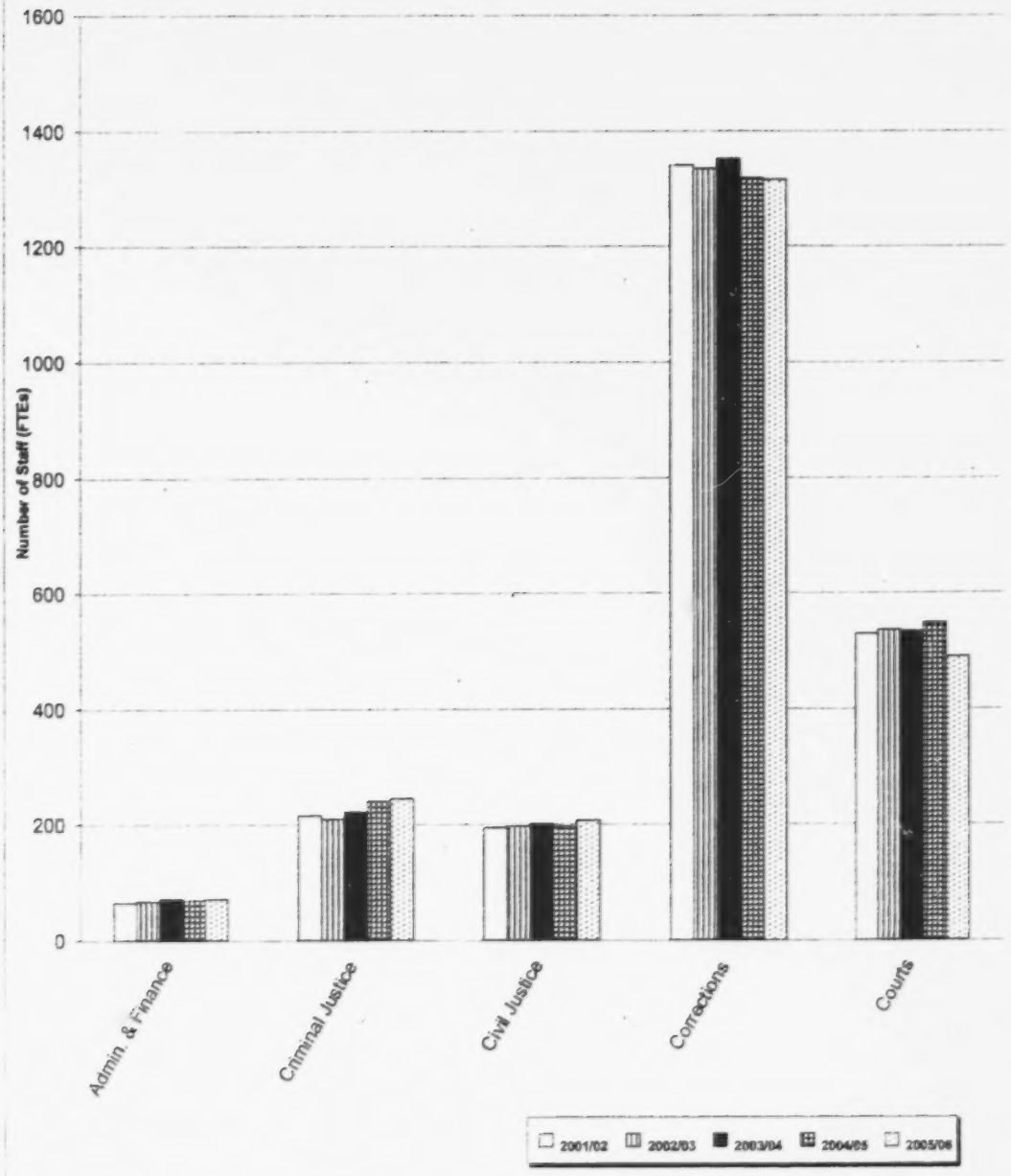
APPROPRIATION	Actual/*Adjusted Expenditures 2001/02 FTE	$(000s)	2002/03 FTE	$(000s)	2003/04 FTE	$(000s)	2004/05 FTE	$(000s)	2005/06 FTE	$(000s)
04-1 Admin & Finance	64.34	5,096.4	67.34	5,214.4	70.34	5,673.0	69.50	5,313.9	70.50	5,869.1
04-2 Criminal Justice	215.30	89,480.6	208.30	86,693.5	222.30	94,399.5	240.80	98,091.3	244.80	107,074.2
04-3 Civil Justice	195.00	19,942.4	196.00	21,551.8	200.00	24,330.9	196.00	24,592.8	207.50	25,379.9
04-4 Corrections	1,340.30	85,267.8	1,335.30	92,073.4	1,350.30	97,825.2	1,317.14	102,931.5	1,315.14	111,589.9
04-5 Courts	530.16	37,483.6	535.05	37,170.0	534.05	39,273.0	548.80	39,746.5	489.80	41,326.1
04-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets		1,624.4		1,879.8		1,327.8		1,619.4		1,878.7
Total	**2,345.10**	**238,895.2**	**2,341.99**	**244,582.9**	**2,376.99**	**262,829.4**	**2,372.24**	**272,295.4**	**2,327.74**	**293,117.9**

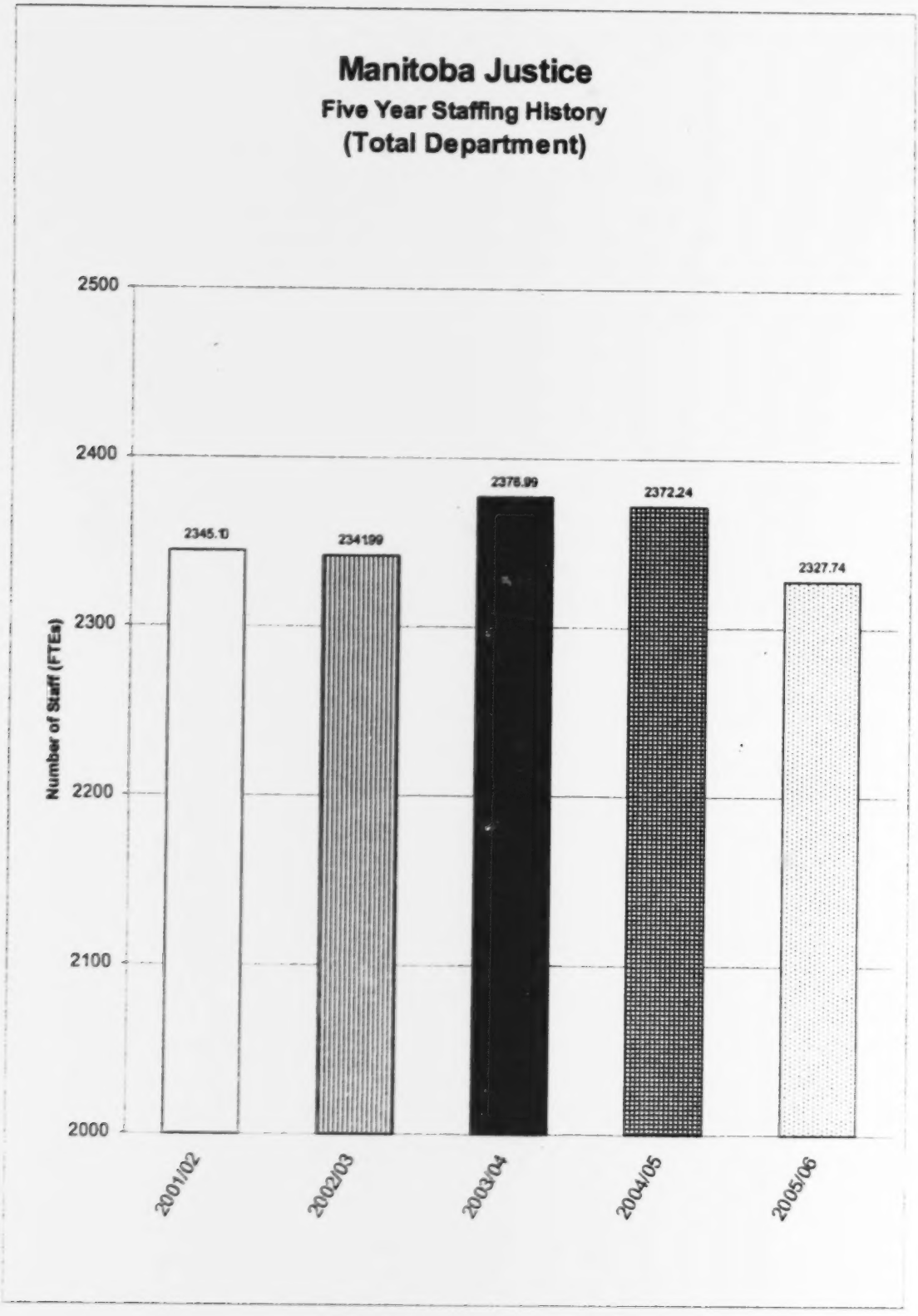
Adjusted figures reflect historical data on a comparable basis in those appropriations affected by a re-organization during the years under review.


Manitoba Justice
Five Year Expenditure History
by Appropriation Structure
Millions
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Administration & Finance
Criminal Justice
Civil Justice
Corrections
Courts
Amortization of Capital Assets
2001/02
2002/03
2003/04
2004/05
2005/06

Manitoba Justice

Five Year Staffing History by Operating Divisions




Manitoba Justice
Five Year Staffing History
(Total Department)
Number of Staff (FTEs)
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
2345.10
2341.99
2376.99
2372.24
2327.74
2001/02
2002/03
2003/04
2004/05
2005/06

Performance Reporting

The 2005/2006 reporting year is the first year that a standardized performance measurement section appears in departmental annual reports. This section is another step in our process to provide Manitobans with a more complete picture of the activities of government and their impacts on the province. That process was begun in 2005 with the release of the document, *Reporting to Manitobans on Performance, 2005 Discussion Document*, which can be found at www.gov.mb.ca/finance/performance.

Performance indicators in departmental annual reports are intended to provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government's activities, complementary to financial results. Some measures incorporate data collected by the provincial government, while others show data that are collected by external agencies. A range of existing, new and proposed measures may be reported in subsequent years, as the process continues to evolve.

Your comments on performance measures are valuable to us. You can send comments or questions to mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

Notes on Justice Performance Measure Information

The law and the justice system are important to Manitobans because they provide order in society, a peaceful way to settle disputes, and a means of expressing the values and beliefs of our province and country. The justice system deals with a broad range of criminal, constitutional and administrative laws. It also provides processes to resolve private disputes peacefully and fairly in matters such as contracts, property ownership, family rights and obligations, and damages to property.

One of the most unique, and arguably challenging, features within the justice system is the number of independent, but interdependent participants in the criminal justice continuum with defined legal responsibilities: police, prosecutors, defence lawyers (including legal aid counsel), members of the judiciary in three levels of court and corrections officials. Each participant has distinct roles and responsibilities, and many are at odds with one another, yet for the system to be effective the stakeholders must understand, accept, and respect each others' roles and responsibilities. Manitoba Justice, as a provincial government department, has a variety of roles to play in supporting the overall system through its stated vision of *"a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, trusted, effective and understood."*

Despite the importance of the justice system in supporting the social well-being of Manitobans, it is very difficult to adequately measure its effectiveness because of the complexity of our laws, the number of independent stakeholders in the system, the need for fairness and due process, and the extremely wide variety of individual matters and personal situations that the system must handle.

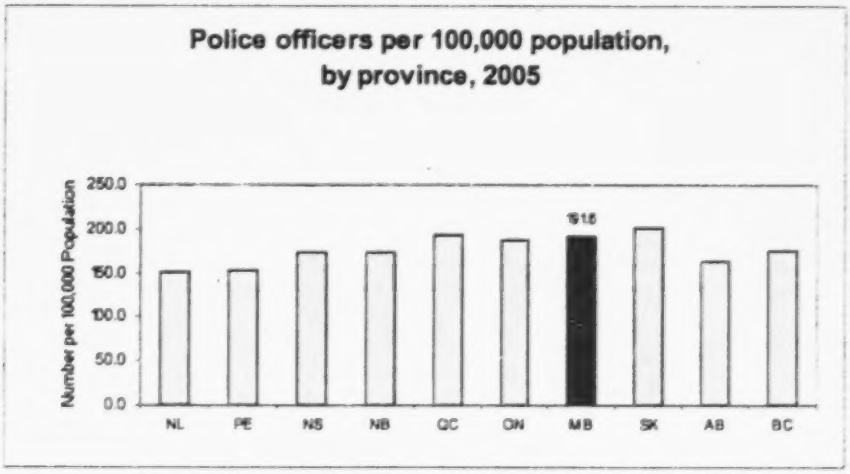
Developing valid and reliable performance indicators will continue to pose a challenge for the department as we look into the future. Despite these significant challenges, Manitoba Justice has committed to embarking on a performance measures initiative. The measures that the department has developed thus far are described in the tables below.

What is being measured and how?	Why is it important to measure this?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time for this indicator?	Comments/ recent actions/ report links
(1) Public safety, by measuring the number of police officers per capita in Manitoba as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba Justice delivers provincial police services through a contract with the RCMP, and helps to promote effective municipal policing in Manitoba communities.	In the 2005 calendar year, Manitoba had the third highest number of police officers per capita of any province in Canada. See Figure 1 below.	This measure has been relatively stable over time.	Policing has been strengthened throughout the province with funding for a significant number of additional police officers to serve Winnipeg, Brandon, rural and northern Manitoba.
(2) Progress on Aboriginal justice initiatives, by measuring the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs.	Making justice processes more respectful of Aboriginal cultures and values is an ongoing goal of Manitoba Justice. First Nations policing programs provide First Nations communities with more input into the policing services that they receive.	In the 2005 calendar year, 17 per cent of Aboriginal people living in Manitoba First Nation communities were served by First Nations policing programs, including the RCMP First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS).	Since the First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was created in 1991, the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs has been increasing.	During 2005/2006, negotiations were concluded to expand First Nations policing programs to five more communities in 2006/2007.
(3) The justice system's response to serious and violent crime, by measuring the adult incarceration rate.	Manitoba is taking an aggressive stand on violent and gang-related crimes by continuing to oppose bail for those crimes as well as advocating for longer periods of incarceration.	Manitoba's 2003/2004 incarceration rate was second highest of all Canadian provinces. See Figure 2 below.	This measure has demonstrated an upward trend over the past five years.	In order to manage increasing offender populations, the government has committed to expanding available bed-space in provincial correctional facilities.

Future Indicator Under Development

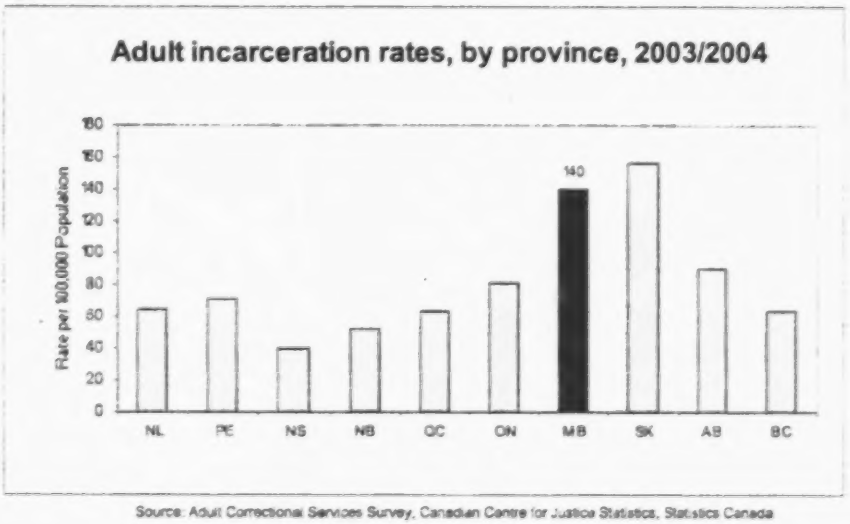
What is being measured and how?	Why is it important to measure this?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time for this indicator?	Comments/ recent actions/ report links
1) The average time from first appearance to disposition in Provincial Court is a measure of the justice system's capacity to resolve matters in a reasonable amount of time.	A core element of the department's mission is to provide mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters.	Future indicator	Future indicator	Process reviews, improved procedures and information technology are being employed to address the growing legal complexity of cases in the justice system.

Figure 1:



Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 2:



Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Capital Investment

Capital investment in Manitoba Justice provides development costs to implement information technology systems and acquire equipment. Capital investment authority is contained in Part B of the annual *Estimates of Expenditure*.

In 2005/2006, Manitoba Justice had capital expenditures for equipment acquisitions ($241.3), digital court recording hardware and software ($183.5), furniture purchases for the Woodsworth building redevelopment project ($72.9) and the co-operative justice system ($669.5). This is a continuation of previous equipment and systems acquisition practices except that a budget and actual expenditures are now provided under the estimates of capital investment rather than operating appropriations.

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2005/06 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2005/06 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$1,283.1**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Internal Reform, Workforce Adjustment and General Salary Increases	221.8
2005/06 ESTIMATE	**$1,504.9**

Capital Investment

Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Actual 2004/05 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
1,167.2	1,504.9	(337.7)	1	2,326.8	(1,159.6)	2

Explanation Numbers:

1. *Variance is due to both: (a) a transition in staffing allocations from capital development (Part B - Capital) to operational support of systems, for the maintenance of completed modules of the co-operative justice project; and (b) the cost associated with the requirements definition phase of the Prosecutions disclosure system development project being transferred to the operations budget because it did not qualify for capitalization.*
2. *Non-recurring projects from 2004/2005 include the legal aid certificate system re-write and a major component of the co-operative justice project.*

Justice Initiatives Fund

The $2.25 million Justice Initiatives Fund (JIF) supports development of initiatives to prevent crime and to improve the justice system in Manitoba. Funds are transferred to delivery departments (only Manitoba Justice in 2005/2006) as projects are approved. Actual expenditures are recorded in delivery departments, or in the sub-appropriations of those divisions of Justice that made the specific expenditures.

The following criteria have been established to help evaluate Justice Initiatives Fund proposals:

- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by deterring or preventing crime?
- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system's treatment of offenders and their victims?
- Does the initiative address Aboriginal justice issues?
- Will the initiative build on existing community organizations or mechanisms, and will it be responsive to community input and direction?
- Does the initiative respond to the recommendations of a public inquiry or external review of the department's operations?
- Does the initiative have the potential to improve the effectiveness or enhance the efficiency of Manitoba Justice's non-criminal service areas?
- Will the initiative be cost-shared with other levels of government, community organizations, and/or private sector partners?
- Can the initiative be maintained in the long run without significantly increasing government expenditures?

2005/2006 Justice Projects

Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services (Part A) – This project supports the development of agreements and protocols to provide the framework and structure to implement devolution of probation services to the Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO), Southern Chiefs Organization (SCO) and Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF). Total project funding: $1,258.0; 2005/2006 funding level: $355.0.

Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services (Part B) –The Corrections Division requires in-house support for legal services, research and training to assist in implementing devolution of probation services. Total project funding: $100.0; 2005/2006 funding level: $69.4. .

Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg and Southern Chiefs Organization – Onashowewin – This community-based Aboriginal justice program provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg. Total project funding: $842.3; 2005/2006 funding level: $250.0.

Aboriginal Community Justice – Metis Justice Strategy – This funding supports the Manitoba Metis Federation in implementing a community-based Metis justice strategy in northern Manitoba. The communities of Waboden, South Indian Lake and Thompson were selected because they have a demonstrated need, a high Metis population, and are not served by the existing MKO First Nations Justice Strategy. The purpose of the project is to develop community-based alternatives for court proceedings, reduce reliance on the current court system and provide culturally appropriate services for Metis people involved in the criminal justice system. Total project funding for 2005/2006: $12.5.

Avoiding Wrongful Convictions (International Conference) – This funding provided support to the Law Society of Manitoba to host an international conference on avoiding wrongful convictions in Winnipeg in October 2005. This conference brought judges, lawyers, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, legislators and others together to examine the issues and search for remedies. Total project funding in 2005/2006: $25.0.

Children Online Protection Initiative – Manitoba Justice (Prosecutions) partnered with Child Find Manitoba to launch cybertip.ca in September 2002. This initiative has established a facility to receive and address reports from the public regarding the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. When cybertip.ca receives a report that it assesses to be potentially illegal, it will refer the report to the police in the appropriate jurisdiction. Cybertip.ca also provides information and support and referral services to the public. This Manitoba-based centre and website evolved into a national tip line in May 2004. Manitoba Justice's ongoing contribution is toward space rental. Total project funding: $113.0; 2005/2006 funding level: $18.0.

Community Alternatives – First Nations Justice Strategy – This funding provides for the expansion and enhancement of restorative justice approaches in MKO First Nation communities through a Cree Magistrates Court, and the diversion of appropriate offences to community justice committees. (Manitoba Justice currently provides funding of $209.0 through division-based programs.) Total additional project funding in 2005/2006: $60.0.

Crime Prevention – The Manitoba Justice Crime Prevention Fund provides financial support to various crime prevention groups and projects to aid in making Manitoba's communities safer places to live. 2005/2006 funding level (ongoing funding): $60.0.

Federation of Law Societies – National Criminal Law Program – Manitoba Crown attorneys were registered to attend a national conference on criminal law held in Winnipeg in July 2005 because it was seen as a valuable opportunity for continuing education. Total project funding for 2005/2006: $23.1.

First Nations Policing Policy - MKO Regional Consultation Funding – A contribution agreement with the federal government and MKO is providing the support for studying four policing options for the 30 MKO First Nations of Northern Manitoba. Total project funding - $321.5; 2005/2006 funding level: $64.3.

Healthy Child Manitoba – Led by the Healthy Child Committee of Cabinet, Healthy Child Manitoba bridges departments and governments and, together with the community, works to improve the well-being of Manitoba's children and youth. Manitoba Justice contributes towards a co-ordinator of networking services. Total project funding: $55.0; 2005/2006 funding level: $15.0.

Justice Committees – This project provides incremental financial support over the annual stipend for over 60 justice committees operating in Manitoba during 2005/2006. More than 500 volunteers across Manitoba assist in the administration of community justice by encouraging individuals accused of committing a crime to change their behaviour, and be more accountable to the victim and the community. 2005/2006 funding level (ongoing funding): $16.0.

Lighthouses – This program stimulates the development of partnerships that support recreational, educational and social programs for young Manitobans. Lighthouses makes use of schools, recreation centres and other community facilities outside school hours for sports, arts, music and other activities organized by and for local youth. Manitoba Justice funded 26 Lighthouse sites in Winnipeg and 10 sites in rural Manitoba in 2005/2006. Annual funding for each site is $12.0. Total project funding: $2,180.6; 2005/2006 funding level: $596.8.

New Directions for Children, Youth, Adults and Families Agency – This funding supports the ongoing operation of the Transition, Education and Resources for Females (TERF) program, aimed at developing healthy lifestyles for young women, adult women and transgendered individuals who have been exploited through prostitution. Total project funding: $961.8; 2005/2006 funding level: $146.1.

Provincial Court Judges Conference and Chief Judges Meeting – This funding supports the province's hosting of the annual Provincial Court Judges Conference and Chief Judges meeting in September 2005. Funding includes conference registration fees for 30 Manitoba Provincial Court judges. Total funding: $41.9 over two fiscal years (2004/2005 and 2005/2006); 2005/2006 funding level - $36.9.

Realignment of Circuit Court From Non-Aboriginal to Aboriginal Communities – This project establishes Camperville as a circuit point in the Dauphin judicial district and includes the neighbouring communities of Duck Bay and Pine Creek First Nation. Total 2005/2006 project funding: $8.1.

Safe Schools Manitoba – Safe Schools Manitoba is a partnership initiative of organizations committed to working together to enhance the safety of Manitoba's schools and communities. The partners include Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth, Manitoba Justice, professional associations, schools, law enforcement, social service agencies, youth, parents and community agencies. Total project funding from Manitoba Justice: $232.0; 2005/2006 funding level: $66.0.

SafetyAid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans – The SafetyAid program, a crime prevention program for older Manitobans, was first launched in 2003. This two-part senior home security program helps prevent break and enters and home invasions. The program consists of a SafetyAid team and SafetyAid forgivable loans through the Home Adaptation for Seniors Independence (HASI) program. Total project funding: $360.0; 2005/2006 funding level: $150.0.

Justice Initiatives Fund

Allocated 2005/06 $(000s)	Estimate 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Allocated 2004/05 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
2,012.4	2,250.0	(237.6)	1	2,022.6	(10.2)	

Explanation Number:

1. *Based on the above noted approvals, a total allocation of $2,012.4 was made to Manitoba Justice. Actual expenditures, however, were $1,993.2, the details of which are provided with the originating division. The balance of available funds ($237.6) remained unallocated at year-end.*

Five Year Funding Allocation Summary

2001/02 $(000s)	2002/03 $(000s)	2003/04 $(000s)	2004/05 $(000s)	2005/06 $(000s)
1,107.4	1,243.5	1,019.3	2,022.6	2,012.4

Sustainable Development

Principles and Guidelines

Manitoba Justice is committed to carrying out its role and mission in concert with the spirit of *The Sustainable Development Act*.

The act states the seven principles of sustainable development are: integration of environmental and economic decisions, stewardship, shared responsibility and understanding, prevention, conservation and enhancement, rehabilitation and reclamation, and global responsibility. The six guidelines of sustainable development are: efficient use of resources, public participation, access to information, integrated decision making and planning, waste minimization and substitution, and research and innovation.

The department's vision of a safe, just and peaceful society has a connection with the sustainable development principles in that both are committed to building safe, secure and healthy communities.

The department's crime prevention, public safety and Aboriginal justice initiatives in 2005/2006 best illustrate Manitoba Justice's contribution to the sustainable principles of prevention, shared responsibility and understanding and global responsibility.

Prevention

Prevention is defined as anticipating and preventing or mitigating significant adverse economic, environmental, human health and social effects of decisions and actions. It pays particular attention to decisions that may not have entirely certain results, but which, on reasonable and well-informed grounds, appear to pose serious threats to the economy, the environment, human health and social well-being.

Considering the topic of crime prevention specifically, it is generally accepted that the root causes of crime are many and complex. Broader community circumstances or contexts influence crime, victimization and civil conflict, as well as a wide range of factors in a person's background and life experience. Some examples include individual mental heath, socio-economic status, witnessing violence, literacy, parenting, school performance, parental/family health, peer influence, and neighbourhood support.

Ultimately, maintaining safe communities across Manitoba is the responsibility of a wide range of government departments. The voluntary and non-governmental sectors also have significant roles to play. That is not to say, however, that Manitoba Justice does not have a role in prevention activities. Even though many elements of the Manitoba Justice's core service delivery operation are focused on addressing crimes that have already been committed, over the past number of years, the department has stepped out beyond traditional roles. The department is now committed to a more proactive role in prevention by developing and partnering with other governmental and external agencies on a variety of innovative crime prevention initiatives.

Highlights of Justice initiatives in 2005/2006 that furthered the goal of preventing crime are outlined below.

- Manitoba Justice continued to expand and support the successful Lighthouses Program to help communities engage young people in developing their own crime prevention and recreation activities outside school hours. In 2005/2006, the department provided support for four additional Lighthouse locations.
- The SafetyAid Crime Prevention Program for Older Manitobans was expanded to improve the home safety of lower-income Manitoba seniors. New program components include: expansion of the Winnipeg SafetyAid team services to all low-income seniors across the city; the addition of falls-prevention audits which identify potential fall hazards and provide a range of fall-prevention devices to all low-income seniors in Winnipeg; and the launch of a video covering the topics of home safety and falls prevention that is available to local law-enforcement services and seniors organizations throughout Manitoba.
- The department worked with policing agencies across the province to implement a 30-day Weapons Amnesty Program in June 2005. During the month, 315 firearms were voluntarily turned in by citizens and thereby will no longer unintentionally fall into the hands of criminals.
- The department implemented legislation that extends protection orders to victims of dating violence and elder abuse, and also provides better supports for all victims of domestic violence, particularly child victims.
- The department continued to maintain a website to provide Manitobans with access to information about province-wide public notifications made by police concerning sex offenders who are a high-risk to re-offend.

Pictures and descriptions of offenders that Manitoba police services have made fully public through a formal notification are posted on the site.

Shared Responsibility and Understanding

The department considers its Aboriginal justice initiatives to be good examples of shared responsibility and understanding. This principle is defined as actions that foster a partnership approach to decision making and program delivery. The actions are taken to engage, involve and reflect the interests of various Manitoba communities and groups in departmental decisions and actions.

Manitoba Justice's Aboriginal justice objectives are focused on several areas, including encouraging and supporting the development of Aboriginal policing programs, addressing the needs of Aboriginal accused and sentenced offenders, and supporting the development of Aboriginal justice programs and services. The department also has a long-standing focus on providing education, training, employment and career development opportunities to Aboriginal persons working in, or interested in working in, the justice system.

In 2005/2006, Manitoba Justice can highlight the following accomplishments in the area of Aboriginal Justice.

- Historical memorandums of understanding were signed in May 2005 relating to the transfer the delivery of community corrections to First Nations and Metis people.
- Camperville and Sandy Bay were added as circuit points for monthly sittings of the Provincial Court. Aside from making it easier for residents and police to attend, adding the community as a circuit point helps to connect the community and the justice system in a more meaningful way.
- Negotiations were concluded for the establishment of First Nations policing programs in five more First Nations communities in the coming year.
- The department's successful First Nations Justice Strategy was expanded to Opaskwayak Cree Nation. The department also funded a new Metis Justice Strategy in three communities in northern Manitoba.

Global Responsibility

Global responsibility is defined as thinking globally when acting locally, recognizing that there is economic, ecological and social interdependence among provinces and nations, and working co-operatively, within Canada and internationally, to integrate economic, environmental, human health and social factors in decision making while developing comprehensive and equitable solutions to problems.

During 2005/2006, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba made a number of appearances to advocate for changes intended to improve the administration of justice across Canada. The minister's suggestions for action by the federal government included:

- amending the *Criminal Code* to restrict the practice of two-for-one remand credits, which allows those convicted of serious crimes to reduce jail or prison time
- amending the *Criminal Code* to increase the one-year mandatory minimum for trafficking in firearms or illegally smuggling firearms to a four-year penalty, and imposing a presumption against bail for those who are alleged to have used firearms to commit indictable offences
- tightening licensing to control the bulk importation and distribution of ephedrine used to make crystal meth, providing adequate resources for licence enforcement, creating a new offence for possession of these ingredients, providing mandatory minimum penalties for gang members or others involved in large-scale meth production and enhancing federal support for anti-clandestine drug lab teams in all provinces
- amending the *Criminal Code* to provide uniform penalties to deal with people who drive with a blood alcohol limit over .05
- addressing weakness in the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, particularly as it affects chronic, repeat auto thieves

One significant achievement during the course of the year was the March 2006 proclamation of *The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act*. This new provincial law ensures that court orders from other Canadian jurisdictions follow individuals when they move to Manitoba.

In addition to furthering three core principles of sustainable development, the department also made contributions to the sustainable development guidelines of access to information and integrated decision making and planning in the 2005/2006 fiscal year.

Access to Information

On June 30, 2005, the department launched a fully redesigned public website at http://www.gov.mb.ca/justice. The new design incorporates a number of new major sections containing valuable information for the public. Highlights of the new major content include a department-wide overview of programs and services, information on employment with the department, information on fines and traffic tickets, and a step-by-step look at the criminal legal process.

Other significant upgrades that were made to the Manitoba Justice website during the year included:

- publishing a fact sheet on *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*;
- publishing information on the Manitoba Attorney General Safer Communities Awards;
- publishing the new (2005) *Family Law in Manitoba* booklet;
- publishing information on the new Child Support Recalculation Service; and
- continuing to post information on the Manitoba sex offender web pages about notifications made by police to warn the public about high-risk sex offenders.

Integrated Decision Making and Planning

This guideline is defined as those actions taken to establish and amend decision making and planning processes to make them more efficient, timely, accountable and cross-sectoral, and address and account for intergenerational effects.

Manitoba Justice's commitment to this cause is well illustrated by the department's participation in a number of cross-sectoral initiatives. The following are highlights of the department's work during the year:

- Manitoba Justice participated with other departments and agencies on a task force to develop and implement a strategy to restrict supply and reduce demand for crystal meth in Manitoba.
- The department worked with the Addictions Foundation of Manitoba and other partners to establish the Winnipeg Drug Treatment Court.
- The department partnered with the Winnipeg Police Service and Manitoba Public Insurance to implement a successful suppression program to target chronic and repeat auto thieves. This four-tiered program seeks to turn low-risk offenders away from auto crime with a community-based intervention strategy. Supervision increases significantly as thieves enter the high and very-high-risk groups.
- The department worked with the federal Department of Justice and other partners to expand the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum (FAS) Disorder project to northern Manitoba.
- Manitoba Justice continued to support and expand the successful Lighthouses Program (an initiative of Neighbourhoods Alive!) to help communities engage young people in developing their own crime prevention and recreation activities outside school hours.
- A new Child Support Recalculation Service was implemented to make it easier for parents to have child support obligations adjusted. It thereby eliminates the need for contested, time-consuming, complex court proceedings for many families.
- The department initiated an independent inquiry into the wrongful conviction of James Driskell. The department also provided financial and staff support for the International Conference on Avoiding Wrongful Convictions that was held in Winnipeg in October 2005. This conference brought judges, lawyers, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, legislators and others together to examine the issues and search for remedies.
- The department continued to provide funding support for the Manitoba Strategy on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation, Healthy Child Manitoba, Safe Schools Manitoba and the SafetyAid Program.

Sustainable principles and guidelines, including integrated decision making and planning, are further demonstrated in the department's procurement practices.

Sustainable Development Procurement

Manitoba Justice's sustainable procurement practices are based on the provincial government's *Sustainable Development Procurement Guidelines, Goals and Organizational Action Plan*. Each department develops its own organizational action plan in accordance with five main goals to achieve government-wide objectives over the long term.

Manitoba Justice achieved the following for sustainable development procurement goals and objectives in the 2005/2006 fiscal year:

1. Education, Training and Awareness -- to ensure a culture that supports sustainable procurement practices exist within the provincial government

To increase awareness of the benefits of sustainable development procurement, the department's sustainable development Intranet pages were maintained and available as a reference for all Manitoba Justice staff. The Intranet site includes the department's sustainable action plan, goals, objectives, best practices, reports, and a resource section with links to external organizations' websites to assist staff researching sustainable products, information and expert opinion.

To expand the knowledge and skills of departmental procurement practitioners, an online sustainable development procurement tutorial was made available to key Manitoba Justice staff.

2. Pollution Prevention and Human Health Protection – to protect the health and environment of Manitobans from possible adverse effects of provincial government operations and activities, and provide a safe and healthy working environment

To contribute to the government's objective to reduce the purchase and use of toxic substances by five per cent, the department's correctional centres maintained five per cent of their toxic cleaning supplies as green choice products.

To contribute to the government's objective to reduce solid waste sent to landfills, the department continued to upgrade its technology and digitized more case files and reports for sharing online to reduce consumption that would otherwise be required for multiple copies of paper-based documents. The department continued best practices of reducing paper consumption where possible by minimizing the printing of draft copies, scanning documents, double-sided copying, and making use of shared electronic files and e-mail for scheduling, corresponding and reporting. Further, Manitoba Justice continued the practice of replacing massive paper-based mailings with an Internet site to inform the general public about current programs and initiatives. The department also continued to maintain an Intranet site to provide important departmental information online for staff reference.

The department maintained government-wide best practices for purchasing products that minimize waste by replacing virgin consumable products with sustainable (green) choices that contain 30 to 100 per cent post-consumer waste, are remanufactured or reusable. The department also continued recycling waste paper, beverage cans, plastic, glass, books, cardboard, milk cartons and toner cartridges in many locations.

To reduce waste of equipment and furnishings, Manitoba Justice continued buying, repairing, or circulating used furniture and equipment for reuse within the department before making new purchases. An estimated potential savings of $132,750 resulted from this practice while reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills.

3. Reduction of Fossil Fuel Emissions – to reduce fossil fuel emissions by provincial government operations and activities

Manitoba Justice uses a variety of fleet vehicles to travel for circuit court, transport offenders in custody or property in trust, and business in general. To contribute to the provincial government's overall goal to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels by five per cent, the department annually reviews its fleet for efficiency and sustainability. In 2005/2006, operational growth required the department to increase its number of leased vehicles by two, resulting in a 4.9 per cent increase in fleet vehicle fuel consumption from the previous year. To combat the necessary increase in usage, the department increased its percentage of environmentally preferable fleet vehicles by 4.5 per cent. A total of 23 environmentally friendly vehicles represented 22.3 per cent of the department's 103 fleet vehicles in 2005/2006. Thirteen of the 23 environmentally friendly vehicles were equipped

to use E85 ethanol fuel, and the remaining 10 were diesel. Most notable is the diesel Mercedes-Benz Smart Fortwo used by Prosecutions, a vehicle that consumed an average of 7.1 litres per 100 kilometres – considerably less than the average fuel consumption of 16.2 litres per 100 kilometres by the department's leased fleet.

In efforts to substitute 10 per cent of regular fossil fuels with E10 ethanol-blended fuel and alternate energy sources, the department's leased fleet increased its E10 ethanol-blended fuel purchases by 4.8 per cent, to maintain an overall consumption of 30 percent E10 ethanol fuel (135,415 of 450,600 litres). By taking into account additional fuel purchases used to operate other department-owned vehicles and equipment, the department increased its overall fuel consumption by approximately 11.45 per cent from the previous year. Of the grand total 495,933 litres of fuel consumed in 2005/2006, the department consumed 27.7 per cent E10 ethanol, 6.55 per cent diesel and 66.15 per cent regular unleaded gas.

The department continued its inclusion of an environmental clause in its annual courier contract to ensure that courier service is provided by a walker or cyclist within downtown Winnipeg. An estimated 5 to 10 per cent of the courier runs are handled by walkers or cyclists each year which translates to an estimated 750 such deliveries annually. While information on fuel reductions by the courier company is not available, the continued use of walker and cyclist couriers contributes to the reduction of fossil fuel consumption resulting from the department's activities.

4. Resource Conservation – to reduce the use and consumption of resources by the provincial government in a sustainable and environmentally preferable manner

To assist the provincial government with its commitment to reducing the total consumption of utilities in provincial government premises by 15 per cent, the department maintained its action plan commitment to make use of Power Smart practices in its daily operations.

To increase the proportion of environmentally preferable products and services within the context of reduced resource use, the department committed to purchasing products that are composed of, or characterized by, one or more of the following sustainable criteria: post-consumer waste, non-toxic substances, recyclable, biodegradable, energy efficient, and minimal packaging. From 2004/2005 to 2005/2006, the department increased its overall percentage of environmentally friendly green choice purchases by 6.1 percent ($323,042 to $451,432) for those commodities that have green choice alternatives.

The department significantly increased its percentage of green purchases for computer furniture (97.8 per cent of all purchases), caulk, glue and tape (94.7 per cent), and rags and wipes (99.8 per cent). The department also maintained percentages of green purchases for office paper (93.9 per cent), hygiene tissue paper (99.3 per cent), shipping supplies (52.3 per cent), remanufactured toner cartridges (48.4 per cent), filing supplies (35.6 per cent), computer supplies (7 per cent), tableware and cutlery products (5.8 per cent), and various cleaning supplies used by the department's correctional centres (18.8 per cent).

5. Community Economic Development – to ensure provincial government procurement practices foster and sustain community economic development

There are three main objectives set by Cabinet to foster and sustain community economic development in Manitoba. One of the government's objectives is to increase the participation of Aboriginal peoples and suppliers in the provision of goods and services to departments. Though long-standing government policy requires line departments to purchase most goods and services through Manitoba Transportation and Government Services, Manitoba Justice was able to directly support Aboriginal businesses by purchasing a combined total of $425,706 for such services as office room rentals, hotel accommodations and transportation.

Other objectives of community economic development include assisting in the development and growth of local environmental industries and markets for environmentally preferable products and services, and increasing the participation of small businesses, community-based businesses and co-ops in Manitoba. The department regularly supports local businesses when purchasing incidental items that do not require formal tendering.

Appendix i

In accordance with Schedule N of Order-in-Council 361/2005 (dated September 21, 2005), the Minister of Justice is responsible for administering:

The International Commercial Arbitration Act
The Constitutional Questions Act
The Correctional Services Act
The Court of Appeal Act
The Provincial Court Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Act
The Court Security Act
The Crime Prevention Foundation Act
The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act
The Cross-Border Policing Act
The Crown Attorneys Act
The Child Custody Enforcement Act
The Discriminatory Business Practices Act
The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act
The Enforcement of Judgments Conventions Act
The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act
The Escheats Act
The Executive Government Organization Act [Subsection 12(2), only, as Keeper of the Great Seal]
The Expropriation Act
The Family Property Act
The Fatality Inquiries Act
The Fortified Buildings Act
The Helen Betty Osborne Memorial Foundation Act
The Human Rights Code
The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act
The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
The Canada - United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
The Jury Act
The Department of Justice Act
The Law Enforcement Review Act
The Law Fees and Probate Charge Act
The Law Reform Commission Act
The Legal Aid Manitoba Act
The Mental Health Act [Part 10 and clauses 125(1)(i) and (j)]
The Minors Intoxicating Substances Control Act
The Privacy Act
The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act
The Proceedings Against the Crown Act
The Profits of Criminal Notoriety Act
The Provincial Police Act
The Public Trustee Act
The Regulations Act
The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act
The International Sale of Goods Act

The Sheriffs Act
The Interprovincial Subpoena Act
The Summary Convictions Act
The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
The Uniform Law Conference Commissioners Act
The Vacant Property Act
The Victims' Bill of Rights

Other statutes related to areas for which the Minister of Justice is responsible:

The Age of Majority Act
An Act to Repeal the Statute of Frauds
The Apportionment Act
The Arbitration Act
The Blood Test Act
The Boundary Lines and Line Fences Act
The Builders' Liens Act
The Class Proceedings Act
The Civil Remedies Against Organized Crime Act
The Controverted Elections Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Surrogate Practice Act
The Debtors' Arrest Act (Public Unconsolidated)
The Defamation Act
The Dependants Relief Act
The Distress Act
The Domicile and Habitual Residence Act
The Equality of Status Act
The Executions Act
The Factors Act
The Family Maintenance Act
The Fatal Accidents Act
The Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act
The Fraudulent Conveyances Act
The Frustrated Contracts Act
The Garage Keepers Act
The Garnishment Act
The Gold Clauses Act
The Guarantors' Liability Act
The Health Care Directives Act
The Homesteads Act
The Hotel Keepers Act
The Infants' Estates Act
The Interpretation Act
The International Trusts Act
The Intestate Succession Act
The Judgments Act
The Law of Property Act
The Limitation of Actions Act

The Manitoba Evidence Act (Parts I and IV)
The Marine Insurance Act
The Married Women's Property Act
The Mental Health Act (Part 9)
The Mercantile Law Amendment Act
The Mortgage Act
The Newspapers Act
The Nuisance Act
The Occupiers' Liability Act
The Official Securities Act
The Parental Responsibility Act
The Parents' Maintenance Act
The Perpetuities and Accumulations Act
The Petty Trespasses Act
The Powers of Attorney Act
The Presumption of Death Act
The Registration of Property Restraint Orders Act
The Repair Shops Act
The Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act
The Sale of Goods Act
The Sand and Gravel Act
The Short Forms Act
The Soldiers' Estates Act
The Stable Keepers Act
The Survivorship Act
The Threshers' Liens Act
The Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act
The Trustee Act
The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act
The Warehousemen's Liens Act
The Wills Act

Appendix II

Court of Appeal Office in Manitoba

Winnipeg

Appendix III

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix IV

Provincial Circuit Court Listing – Winnipeg and Regional

The following is a list of circuit court locations within Manitoba:

Brandon
- Boissevain
- Killarney
- Sioux Valley

Dauphin
- Roblin
- Camperville

Flin Flon

Minnedosa
- Neepawa
- Rossburn
- Russell
- Waywayseecappo

Morden
- Carman

Portage la Prairie
- Amaranth
- Sandy Bay

Selkirk
- Beausejour
- Berens River
- Bloodvein
- Garden Hill
- Lac du Bonnet
- Little Grand Rapids
- Pauingassi
- Poplar River
- Powerview Adult (formerly Pine Falls)*
- St. Theresa Point

Steinbach
- St. Pierre-Jolys

Swan River

The Pas
- Cranberry Portage
- Easterville
- Grand Rapids
- Moose Lake
- Pukatawagan
- Snow Lake

Thompson
- Brochet
- Churchill
- Cross Lake
- Gillam
- God's Lake Narrows
- God's River
- Lac Brochet
- Leaf Rapids
- Lynn Lake
- Nelson House
- Norway House
- Oxford House
- Shamattawa
- South Indian Lake
- Split Lake

Virden.

Winnipeg
- Altona
- Arborg
- Ashern
- Emerson
- Fisher Branch
- Gimli
- St. Martin (formerly Gypsumville)
- Lundar
- Morris
- Powerview Youth (formerly Pine Falls)*
- Stonewall
- Teulon

*Powerview has two dockets. Adult Court circuits from Selkirk Court and Youth Court circuits from Winnipeg Court.

Appendix V

The Corrections Division has **MANCOR** prison industries currently operating in several of its institutions. The purpose of prison industries is to teach offenders marketable trades that would increase their chance of post-release employment, as well as contribute to their rehabilitation and re-integration into society. Work experiences for inmates include carpentry, tailoring, upholstery, farming and tree clearing.

The financial statements for all provincial **MANCOR** operations for 2005/2006 are provided in the tables below.

MANCOR (Prison Industries) - Financial Statements

MANCOR
BALANCE SHEET
March 31, 2006

ASSETS	**March 31/06**	**March 31/05**
Current		
Cash	4,699	15,400
Bank	310,266	286,358
Inventory	79,024	63,665
Accounts Receivable	62,214	51,749
Total Current Assets	**$456,203**	**$417,172**
Capital Assets		
Machinery & Equipment	$301,329	$261,546
Less: Accumulated Amortization	(135,156)	(109,801)
Total Capital Assets	**$166,173**	**$151,745**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$622,376**	**$568,917**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Accounts Payable	$26,473	$8,648
Tax Liabilities	2,868	683
Total Current Liabilities	**$29,341**	**$9,331**
EQUITY		
Retained Earnings	593,035	559,586
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**$622,376**	**$568,917**

MANCOR
INCOME STATEMENT
Year Ended March 31, 2006

	2005/06	**2004/05**
Sales	$397,636	$397,974
Cost of Goods Sold	175,994	189,710
Gross Profit	**$221,642**	**$208,264**

Operating Expenses	162,837	143,442
Capital Asset Amortization	25,356	19,614
NET INCOME	**$33,449**	**$45,263**
Retained Earnings, Beginning of Year	559,586	514,323
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 2)		
Retained Earnings, End of Year	**$593,035**	**$559,586**

MANCOR
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
Year Ended March 31, 2006

	2005/06	2004/05
Cash Derived From (Applied) To:		
Operating		
Net Income (Loss)	$33,449	$45,263
Add: Amortization of Capital Assets	25,356	19,615
Change in		
Inventory	(15,359)	11,417
Receivables	(10,465)	(15,608)
Payables	20,010	(1,785)
Investing		
Capital Acquisitions	(39,783)	(38,023)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Deposits	**13,208**	**20,879**
Cash and Bank Deposits:		
Beginning of Year	301,758	280,879
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 2)		
End of Year	**$314,966**	**$301,758**

MANCOR
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2006

1. The 2005/2006 fiscal year covered the period April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006.

Appendix VI

The following is a list of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards, agencies and programs reporting to the Minister of Justice. To contact offices not listed here, please call:

Manitoba Government Inquiry
1-866-626-4862, toll free outside Winnipeg

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
1430 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2825

Aboriginal Courtwork Program
2nd Floor - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-3909

Administration and Finance
935 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2878

Civil Legal Services
730 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2832

Compensation for Victims of Crime
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0T9
945-0899

Constitutional Law
1205 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0679

Corrections Division
810 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-7804

Court of Queen's Bench
Main Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
Civil: 945-0344
Criminal: 945-3040
Family Division (Divorce): 945-0344
Administration: 945-0980

Courts Division
235 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0504

Deputy Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
945-3739

Family Law
705 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0268

Human Resource Services
910 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-3204

Human Rights Commission
7th Floor - 175 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3R8
945-3007

Law Enforcement Review Agency
420 - 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
945-8667

Law Reform Commission
1210 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2896

Legal Aid Manitoba
3rd Floor - 294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0B9
985-8500

Legislative Counsel
410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-5758

The Public Trustee
500 - 155 Carlton
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
945-2700

Maintenance Enforcement
225 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-7133

Manitoba Prosecutions Service
510 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2852

Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
945-3728

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
210 - 1 Wesley Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 4C6
945-2088

Policy Development and Analysis
1210 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-6726

Provincial Court
Main Floor, 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-3454

Review Board
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-4438

Sheriff Services, Civil Enforcement Section
2nd Floor - 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
945-2107

Vehicle Impoundment Registry
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-4454

Victim/Witness Assistance
400 - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-3594

Victim Services - Child Victim Unit
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0662

Victim Services - Domestic Violence Unit
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-6851

Le rapport est publié en anglais seulement, mais les principales parties ont été traduites en français pour que vous puissiez les consulter sur le site Web de Justice Manitoba à l'adresse suivante: www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

An English version of this *Annual Report* can be found on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.